The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6946. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

THE SANTIAGO SURVIVORS ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 18, via HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The surviving passengers and crew of the steam-ship Virginius were delivered to-day to Commander Braine, of the United States steam-ship Juniata. They were sent on board that vessel, which soon after took her departure for New-York.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE SURRENDER OF THE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Our Consul General at Havana telegraphs to the Secretary of State, that the Captain General had informed him that the Virginius prisoners were yesterday delivered to the commander of the Juniata.

DISPATCHES TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following dispatches were received here to-night:

UNITED STATES STEAMER WORCESTER, KEY WEST, Dec. 19.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Our Consul at Havana telegraphs that the Virginius prisoners were delivered to the Juniata yesterday, and she sailed immediately for New-York. My dispatches to the commanding officer at Santiago, he says, was transmitted by telegraph and mail yesterday.

(Signed,) G. H. SCOTT, Rear Admiral.

HAVANA, Dec. 19, 1873.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Commander Braine telegraphs you as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 18.

The prisoners of the Virginius have been delivered to-day, 15th of December. I shall sail to-day for New-York. The Kansas and Canandaigua are here awaiting orders.

(Signed,) HALL, Consul.

The Virginius, convoyed by the Ossipee, is now on her way to New-York.

THE VIRGINIUS.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER FROM TORTUGAS—HER DESTINATION NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 19.—The steam-ship Virginius, commanded by Lieut. Rogers, Fleet Lieutenant of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at the Tortugas on Wednesday, and immediately commenced to take in coal, which had been sent from this port.

After receiving the necessary supplies, and having been put in a condition to proceed to sea, the officer in charge of the Virginius was notified to be in readiness to leave port at any moment. It was thought, at first, that the Virginius would await the arrival of the Canandaigua, which, it was supposed, would convoy her to New-York. Contrary to these expectations, however, the Virginius left at midnight, in tow of the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee, and is now on her way to New-York.

RUMOR ABOUT THE VIRGINIUS IN MADRID.

LONDON, Dec. 20—6 A. M.—Special dispatches from Madrid say there is great rejoicing there over a rumor that the Government of the United States has decided that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag.

The London *Times*, commenting on the report, says such a decision would be consistent with truth and justice.

THE NEXT CONDITION.

SALUTE TO OUR FLAG—PAPERS OF THE VIRGINIUS AND HER RIGHT TO CARRY THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Spain has now complied with the two most important provisions of her agreement to make reparation to the United States for the seizure of the Virginius. The restoration of the vessel in Cuban waters, with the flag of the United States flying, was followed yesterday by the surrender of the surviving prisoners, who are now on their way to the United States. There has been no time, from the first interchange of communications between the two Governments on the subject of the capture, that the United States have not had the utmost confidence in the honorable intentions and desire of the Castelar Government to make proper reparation. There were, however, many days, in the midst of turbulence and excitement, when it seemed that the people having control in Cuba would be too strong for the Spanish authorities, or that, if an attempt were made to restore the vessel and comply with the other demands of the United States, such dissension would arise in Spain that the Republic would be in danger of overthrow. The Castelar Government, however, was confident of its strength, and it has demonstrated, by the course which it has pursued, and its fulfillment of the treaty obligations, that it is possessed of greater power to control its affairs at home and in its colonies abroad, than the enemies of the Republic had predicted or some of its friends hoped. Castelar seems to have been strengthened by compliance with our just demands, and he has gained the moral support of many foreign powers, which now recognize that his Government is able to maintain its national obligations.

The difficulty between Spain and this country may be regarded as settled, for the fulfillment of the first terms of the protocol gives assurance that all will be executed. Next in order of the terms of the settlement is the salute to the flag of the United States. It will be remembered that this agreement on the part of Spain was conditional upon her being able to prove that the Virginius had no right to the flag, and that her display of it was fraudulent. The time allowed to produce the necessary proof to establish this question expires on Christmas Day. There is very little doubt, if indeed any, that the Virginius had no right whatever to bear the United States flag. Her character has been well known for a long time in this country, and there is every reason to believe that the oaths and information upon which the register was obtained were false, and that, if the truth had been known, no American papers would have been given her. If the Spanish Government can prove this fact, or can prove that the Virginius was owned in whole or in part by any person not a citizen of the United States, or can, by any evidence, show that the vessel was not entitled to bear the flag, the salute will be omitted. The Spanish authorities profess the most entire confidence in their ability to bring forward such proof as will convince the President absolutely that the American papers which gave the vessel the right to carry the American flag were obtained by fraud. It would, therefore, not be strange if the demand for a salute to the flag would finally be withdrawn by our Government, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between Admiral Polo and Mr. Fish. While [illegible] it ought to [illegible] as the flag which American authorities had been deceived into giving to a vessel wrongfully, it would not allow proof of the same fact to modify in any way the demand for the return of the Virginius. She had American papers which this Government had given her; she carried the American flag by the authority of the United States, and no other Power can be permitted to decide upon the high seas the right of the vessel to the flag which her papers showed on their face she was lawfully entitled to. The demands of the United States in this case were in accordance with the doctrines which have always been maintained in this country. But there was no precedent in which the same principles had been put to a practical test in any actual case. The demand and the compliance on the part of Spain have defined more clearly than has ever been practically defined before the protection which a national flag and registry give to a vessel upon the high seas, and establish a precedent which will govern nations hereafter in the arrest and seizure of vessels carrying the colors of a friendly power. Of course, if the Virginius had been a pirate, and had hoisted the American flag without the authority which her papers gave her, the case would have been different, and the flag would have afforded her no protection whatever.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

EXTRA WORK STOPPED AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Orders were received from Washington to-day to cease all extra work at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and to resume the usual working hours. The work of fitting out the Brooklyn will proceed, but as the emergency is over a number of employes have been discharged.

The Franklin is expected to sail about Monday.

NAVY-YARD NOTES.

Twenty laborers, who have been engaged in coaling the different vessels fitting out for sea in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, were discharged yesterday. Night work has been stopped, but, with the exception of the coalers, no reduction has been made in the working force. Neither the Minnesota nor the Dictator will be ready to go into commission as soon as was anticipated. The Dictator is in the Erie Basin Dry-dock, and will not be ready before Saturday week; the Minnesota will go into commission on Monday week. Work was commenced yesterday on the barge Upland, sunk in front of the dry-dock. It has been decided to take out the coal before any attempt is made to raise her. A court-martial will be convened at the yard on Monday, to try certain charges preferred against a gunner of the receiving-ship Vermont. Capt. Ralph Chandler will preside.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM PROF. AGASSIZ.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The *Leader* will, to-morrow, publish a letter written by Prof. Agassiz shortly before his death, positively denying the statement, so often paraded by the Catholics as an argument against the public school system, to the effect that Prof. Agassiz had investigated a house of prostitution in Boston and found that a large majority of the inmates were natives of that city, and attributed their own downfall to impure influences to which they had been subject while pupils of the Boston public schools.

The letter says: The item regarding the causes of the fall of women of Boston, which you sent me some time ago, is a base invention and slander, which I should long ago have exposed did I not shrink from a discussion with that class of people who indulge in such insinuations.

Very truly yours, LOUIS AGASSIZ.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—At Sacramento, today, in the Senate a vote for Senator for the long term was taken, which resulted as follows: Booth, 15; Farley, 12; Shafter, 11, and Irwin 1. The following votes were ordered changed: Mr. Finney, Republican, from Shafter to Booth; Mr. Graves, Democrat, from Farley to Booth. In joint convention the first ballot stood: Booth, 58; Farley, 39; Shafter, 20; Irwin, 1. In the Assembly, a vote taken gave Booth 43, Farley 27, and Shafter 9. Mr. McCullum, Democrat, changed to Booth. The total vote in joint convention is 118. Necessary to a choice, 60.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly to-day balloted for the United States Senator for the short term with the following result: Hager, 39; Shaffter, 23; Belcher, 10; Downey, 10; Loine, 4; Rogers, 6, and the rest scattering.

The votes gained for Booth to-day make the monopolists despondent. He needs only two now to secure his election.

TEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON FOR ARSON—SWINDLING.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Last Spring Philip Goldstein and a fellow named Davis came to this city from New-York, and opened a dry-goods store in Washington street. They had a stock of goods worth about $800, and by ingeniously arranging them, deceived the agent and secured an insurance of $10,000 on this stock. Soon after the store was discovered to be on fire. Davis fled, but Goldstein was arrested, and to-day he was sentenced by Judge Aldrich to the State Prison for ten years for arson.

Rev. John Hutchinson, the Episcopal clergyman who swindled George Allen, of this city, out of $1,000 by means of false pretenses, about a year since, was to-day sentenced to the House of Correction for eighteen months.

LARGE AWARD TO THE CITY OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—The Commission of Arbitration, to settle the amount due from the National Trust Company to the City of Pittsburg, made its award to-day. The amount of the award is $228,104 02, including interest. This sum does not include bonds hypothecated, the bank having admitted that part of the claim. The creditors of the Security Trust Company, of this city, have resolved to put the institution into liquidation, and have directed the Executive Committee to make a deed of assignment to George A. Berry, the President of the Citizens' National Bank, as assignee.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—The *Democrat* to-day makes a long exposé of the discovery made yesterday that Henry E. Losey, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also cipher translater of the Western Associated Press, has been surreptitiously furnishing the *Globe* newspaper of this city with commercial reports belonging to the Associated Press. It has been for a long time suspected of obtaining more or less of that association's news in an illegitimate way, but this is the first time detection has been made or the fact established. The local board of the Associated Press will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider what action shall be taken in the mater. Losey was promptly dismissed from the service of both the Telegraph Company and the Associated Press.

RUMORED RETURN OF WOODWARD.

In connection with the recent and prospective Ring trials, no subject has occupied so much attention or been so anxiously discussed by the parties interested as the whereabouts of E. A. Woodward, who acted as the "go-between" in the division of the spoils among the Tammany thieves. Some reports placed him in Germany, others in Canada, and still others in Spain. Last evening a rumor circulated that he had consented to turn States' evidence, and had returned to this City, and that his first appearance on that witness stand would be in the case of [illegible] on Monday next.

CONGRESS.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION STRONGLY MANIFEST—ADJOURNMENT OVER THE HOLIDAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The debate on civil rights in the House showed that the Democrats have not yet lost their traditional fear of forced marriages with colored people, at the point of the bayonet. So able a Democrat as Mr. Beck, who ought to have learned something, still seemed to fear that there is danger that the national army may be ordered to compel white girls to marry colored men. But the argument relied on by the opposition was the distinction made between citizens of the United States and of the several States, in the fifteenth amendment as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the New-Orleans slaughter-house cases. Mr. Beck maintained that the only rights colored men can claim, under the Constitution, are the rights assured by constitutional amendments. Mr. Beck went a little further than he would care to go in calmer moments, when he said, that if, by any legislation, Congress shall secure free mixed schools in the South, the attempt to enforce such law will be the signal for insurrection and rebellion. Gen. Butler replied that now that the test oath had been abolished without debate, and almost without opposition, it is time that the colored man should have his day in the courts. Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, spoke for his race, and spoke earnestly and well, disclaiming every narrow class prejudice that Mr. Beck had manifested. He maintained that Southern men encouraged the black, except when they sought to assert their manhood, and that they sought to oppress them with all the traditional hatred and present power of the pro-slavery class. Mr. Rainey denied that the black man has his constitutional rights in Kentucky, and claimed to be able to prove that that State had recently sought to disfranchise his race. He showed, too, that while his vote in the House was as good as Mr. Beck's, he was liable to be excluded from hotels and restaurants. The bill is substantially that which has now been before the House, in some form, for two years. It has been decided to take a vote on the second day after the holidays. Alex. H. Stephens will make a speech in opposition to the bill.

MUTILATED CURRENCY REDEMPTION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have passed a resolution asking Jay Cooke & Co. to report to the House the amount of mutilated national bank notes held by them for redemption on account of different national banks. It is understood that the sum is little less than $1,000,000. One bank only had $6,000 of mutilated currency in the hands of this firm.

JUDGE DURELL.

The House has decided to make a thorough investigation into the judicial conduct of United States Judge Durell, of Louisiana. For this purpose a sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary have been instructed to proceed to New-Orleans to take testimony in reference to certain allegations of frauds in connection with litigations in bankruptcy in Judge Durell's Court. The committee expect to visit New-Orleans during the vacation.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The House has received a curious petition in the shape of a large and handsome wooden tablet from citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., asking that the 12th of February, Lincoln's birthday, be set apart as a national holiday. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

GEN. HOWARD.

The temper of the House to-day seemed friendly to Gen. O. O. Howard. The Committee on Military Affairs recommended to the House that the President be requested to appoint a military court of inquiry in the case. It was suggested that as the President would be compelled to select the court from the army, officers prejudiced in the case might of necessity be appointed. The matter was consequently recommitted to the committee that provisions against the possibility of unfairness might be made.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. David B. Mellish, member from New-York City, was to-day assigned a place on the Committee on Railroads and Canals. This is the committee to which, under the rules, all the transportation questions are to be referred.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The discussion of the motion to print additional public documents for popular distribution, in the Senate to-day, developed a strong disposition to enact some substitute for the franking privilege, to send free through the mails some of the more important of the public documents containing information of value to the public. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, said that in other countries a small amount was charged for public documents which were prepared in cheap form, and that the people received them in that way at a less cost than under our system with expensive binding. It was said that to send out documents as heretofore would cost each Senator $2,000 a year. The Senate decided to suspend, for the present, printing of public documents, but the bill failed to receive action in the House before adjournment.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

There has been an earnest effort made by leading Senators to secure action upon the Bankruptcy law before the recess. Several Senators sought for an absolute repeal of the whole law, and others for a modification of the involuntary clause, but the members of the Judiciary Committee gave notice that even if Congress refused to take a recess at all it would be impossible to perfect a bill before January. They had worked faithfully, but had not been able to prepare a satisfactory law. An effort was then made to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill, and pass the House bill; but, as that bill was not satisfactory, it became evident that nothing could be done. When this point was settled, the opposition to adjournment was less determined, and the House resolution to adjourn until the 5th of January passed. Senator Morton then introduced a resolution to the effect that when action was taken on the Bankruptcy law, it should be retroactive, to apply to all acts of bankruptcy committed not later than the 1st of December, but on the objection of Senator Sumner even that action was prevented, so that the Bankrupt act stands unaffected.

OVERCROWDED STEAMERS.

Senator Conkling introduced to-day a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York praying for an international commission to prevent the overcrowding of ocean steamers.

THE CHORPENNING FRAUD.

Mr. Cessna had the hardihood to-day to introduce the Chorpenning fraud again into the House. It has been understood ever since his election that he would revive that old scandal, and endeavor to vindicate himself by proving Chorpenning an [illegible] [illegible] million of the public funds. The greatest efforts have been made by Chorpenning during a year past to secure influence and aid. Pamphlets and articles have been written by persons employed by him for that work, and it is claimed that some people have been imposed on to that extent that they begin to favor his claim. Mr. Cessna to-day, under guise of making a personal explanation, got an argument in favor of the claim before the House. He began with a request that the memorial he presented be referred to any proper committee, but when he finished his speech and the Claims Committee was mentioned, he concluded to withdraw the papers till some other day. His desire is to have the case come before the Judiciary Committee, of which he is himself a member, and the Chairman of which, Gen. Butler, is credited with having espoused the cause of Chorpenning, which, after all, is not so very far beyond his bold vindication of the salary grab.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Senate adjourned without action on the nomination of Mr. Williams to be Chief Justice. This could not have happened without very serious opposition to his confirmation, and the feeling is prevalent in consequence that he will not be confirmed. His friends are confident he will be vindicated from any attacks that have been made upon both his integrity and his ability, and will be confirmed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

S. P. Remington, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie, N. Y.; A. T. Howard, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; Walter Van Dyke, Attorney for the District of California, vice Latimer; Edward S. Marcellus, Marshal for the District of California; Wm. H. Hunt, Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; Wm. F. Wheeler, Marshal for Montana; Samuel H. Smothers, Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches; James Wright, Agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency; Charles A. Phelps, Pension Agent at Boston; John W. Kimball, Pension Agent for the Western District of Massachusetts; Hiram Iddings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; John J. Saville, Agent for the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency.

Postmasters.—John W. Locke, Wakefield, Mass.; Julius S. Barber, Coldwater, Mich.; Miles A. Brown, East New-York; Martin Tipple, Camden, N. Y.; Norris H. Merrill, Buchanan, Mich.; Joseph K. Moore, Saint Peters, Minn.; Edward C. Webster, Lasalle, Ill.; Egbert C. Reese, Pana, Ill.; Orlando Allen, Prescott, Arizona; S. C. West, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ansel T. Bailey, Decorat, Iowa; Robert K. Bruce, Elkhart, Ind.; L. D. Williams, Meadville, Penn.; Sylvester C. Silsby, Idaho City, Idaho; Oliver J. Conant, Rockland, Me.; Samuel G. Sargent, Methuen, Mass.; Wm. H. Gilliam, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Commodore Wm. Reynolds to be Rear Admiral in the Navy, vice Rear Admiral T. A. Jenkins, retired; Commodore James H. Strong to be Rear Admiral, vice Chas. Steedman, retired; Commodore Enoch G. Parrott to be Rear Admiral, vice Wm. Rogers Taylor, retired; Commodore J. J. Almy to be Rear Admiral, vice G. F. Emmonds, retired; Capts. Donald McN. Fairfax, James H. Sprotts, and James W. A. Nicholson to be Commodores, and a large number of corresponding promotions made in the lower grades, together with various promotions in the staff corps of the navy, and appointments of Second Lieutenants in the army.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day: Master E. K. Curtis is detached from the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Dillman is ordered to the Pawnee, at Key West; Midshipman Thomas C. Wood is placed on waiting orders.

WARNING TO OFFICERS ABSENT FROM DUTY.

The following order has been issued by Secretary Delano, of the Department of the Interior: From and after the 1st of January, 1874, the absence from his post of duty of any Territorial or other officer under the control of this department, without special permission, will be accepted as a tender of his resignation, and will be acted upon accordingly. Any officer asking leave of absence will accompany his request with a statement of the cause for making such request. The frequent and, as it is believed, often unnecessary absence of officers under the control of this department from their posts of duty, with or without leave, has occasioned such inconvenience and detriment to the public service as to render this order imperatively necessary.

CANADA.

ACTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR—VISIT OF BOSTON DELEGATES—HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

QUEBEC, Canada, Dec. 19.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Bar was held in the Court-house to-day, to take into consideration the question of bringing the present condition of the Court of Queen's Bench under the notice of the Minister of Justice. Resolutions declaring the administration of justice in the Court of Queen's Bench inefficient, and calculated to destroy the confidence which it should enjoy as the highest tribunal in the country, and advocating a speedy reorganization as absolutely necessary, were adopted. Copies were sent to the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the Irishmen of this city to induce the Presidents of all Irish societies, without reference to creed or politics, to call a public meeting and form a branch Home Rule Association.

A deputation of gentlemen from the Boston Commercial Club have arrived here. They are to have interviews with the Board of Trade and leading merchants with reference to the condition of trade relations between the New-England States and Canada.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Illinois State Farmers' Association concluded its annual session at Decatur last night, after adopting a platform, of which the following are the main points: The resolutions declare that every American voter should do all in his power to secure the election of honest and competent men to office; that the farmers are absolved from all allegiance to old political parties; that the repeal of the salary law should be retroactive; and that large salaries are antagonistic to republican principles. They favor improving the navigation of the lakes and rivers, oppose protective tariffs, deprecate the system of subsidies, favor a legal-tender currency, issued directly by the Government and interchangeable for bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest; demand a revision of the Patent laws; insist on biennial sessions of the Legislature; assert the right of the State to legislate for the control of the railroads, and oppose any attempt by Congress to exercise such control. W. C. Flagg was re-elected President, and S. M. Smith Secretary, with a Vice President from each Congressional district.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Sedalia, says that information was received there, yesterday, that a farmer living near Cambridge, Saline County, sold a lot of hogs in that town, on Wednesday, receiving therefor about $1,000, and that while returning home he was overtaken by five men, headed by a notorious desperado named Tom Stanton, who shot and killed him and robbed the body. Shortly after the tragedy, a gentleman living near by discovered the body on the road, and, hearing an angry altercation in an adjacent thicket, comprehended the situation at once. He quietly raised a party of the neighbors, captured three of the murderers, hung them to a tree, and then started in pursuit of the two others. At last accounts it was not known whether they had been captured.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The President and family, with the remains of Judge Davis left [illegible] for St. Louis.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA JOURNALS ON HIS TREATMENT OF SPANISH AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, via KEY WEST, Dec. 19.—The *Diario* of to-day comments on the President's Message. It says the person who telegraphed that the President expressed himself moderately in that part of the message having reference to Spain, told an untruth. Certainly the President expresses the moderation of satisfied vanity, and an aim accomplished in treating of the Virginius affair; but the paragraph about Cuba deserves the qualification of "infamous libel," given to it by *El Cronista*. The paragraph is a recapitulation of the insults, calumnies, and vulgarities which have been published everywhere against the loyalists here, and which are now for the first time published in an official document, which ought to distinguish itself by correctness, style, and elevation of ideas. The President handles the question of the interior rule of Spain, the progress and solution of which belong exclusively to the constitutional powers within the Spanish nation. He assumes a species of protectorate or guardianship which would make even the weak and pusillanimous blush—which we repel, preferring death to dishonor a thousand times. We protest against the document in the name of the Spaniards of Cuba.

The *Voz de Cuba* says of the message: "We have carefully read the document which should form an epoch in American official literature." Of the part referring to the Island of Cuba, the *Voz* says: "This in nothing resembles those dignified documents, elevated in views and language, in which the first Magistrates of the Republic are accustomed to give an account to Congress, or rather to the nation, of its internal and external relations. It appears impossible that Mr. Fish could advise or consent to such a document. The President descends into, to him, unknown regions, and meddles with what is not his business. The interior affairs of the Spanish provinces are not under his jurisdiction, and surely he ought not to treat them in a manner as far removed from truth as from decorum. Let President Grant demand the surrender of the Virginius if his conscience permits, but he must let the political parties and interior matters of our country alone. They are things which are never to be meddled with. He should remember that no nation is more jealous than the American of similar interference, and as the pretensions of Great Britain were the prime cause of the war of 1812, we, imitating the noble conduct of the Americans of that time, are resolved to die if we cannot conquer, before allowing such interference and tutelage.

THE INSURRECTION.

REPORTED LANDING OF THE FILIBUSTERS—A SPANISH FORCE AMBUSCADED AND DESTROYED—CENSORSHIP.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, via KEY WEST, Dec. 19.—It is reported that a steamer named the Santiago de Cuba has succeeded in landing a filibustering expedition on the southern coast of the island, between Guantanamo and Santiago.

Advices from insurgent sources state that a column of 500 Spaniards set out on Monday last to surprise a depot of arms and ammunition near Guaimaro, but fell into an ambuscade prepared for them by Gen. Maximo Gomez with 600 cavalry. Only 100 Spaniards escaped. The commander and 200 soldiers were killed, and the remainder were taken prisoners. The Cubans subsequently released the guerrilla Major Martelique and other officers, and, after attending to the wounded, sent them under escort to the vicinity of the Spanish lines.

A Spanish column under Col. Arminan has started in pursuit of the insurgent force.

Representatives of the Republican journals of Cuba here waited on the Colonial Minister and presented a document remonstrating against the censorship, and declaring that their journals will be compelled to cease publication unless the rules are modified or abolished.

BURGLARY IN HAVANA.

OFFICE OF A NEWSPAPER ROBBED OF $28,000

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The offices of the *Diario de la Marina* were entered by burglars early this morning. The administrator and his nephew were tied, gagged, and their lives threatened. The burglars, after securing about $28,000, decamped with their booty.

THE CANAL.

BOATS MOVING EASTWARD—THE WEATHER STILL FAVORABLE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A light snow-storm prevailed here to-day, with indications of turning into rain. The canal officers are still exerting themselves to send forward boats. One telegraphed from Fultonville to-day: I am passing here at 2 P. M. with boats Benjamin Clark, Louisa A. Clute, Wm. Meadows, Garlick, Needham, Carpenter, M. W. Parsons, Attention, Johnnie Jameson, and A. Wood. Five others are coming behind us. Have passed near 200 boats since leaving Utica. The weather is favorable. Two tugs are coming from the east to meet us. I am now working one tug and forty teams. The State authorities are doing everything in their power to put through all boats wanting or willing to go to tide-water.

(Signed,) A. NELSON.

The following boats passed Schenectady yesterday: Emma Petrie, loaded with barley; Hiram Jewell, R. H. Beckwith, loaded with corn; Ahwaga, with potatoes; Andrew Mead, with malt; Wm. G. Finn, with staves; Aubrey, with wheat; Peter G. Carroll, with corn; James Maloney, with staves, bones, and oats; R. H. Van Buren, Earl Teeter, and W. W. Wardwell, with wheat; and George W. Bailey, with corn.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND RESCUE OF FISHERMEN.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Patrick O'Neal and Frank Miller, two of the crew of the schooner Tubal Cain, of Gloucester, who left the vessel to visit their trawls on Oct. 14, disappeared in the fog, and were supposed to have perished, have been heard from at London. The men were six days and nights in the boat with nothing to eat or drink. A little rain on one occasion soaked their clothing and relieved their thirst a little. On the seventh morning they were picked up nearly dead from exhaustion by a Norwegian brig bound to London, and kindly cared for. No tidings have yet been received of the two men, George Cook and Jesse Oliver, of the same vessel, who nobly risked their lives in search of their companions, but never returned.

MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN MATAMORAS.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 19.—There are apprehensions of serious troubles growing out of the election for Mayor of this city. Gen. Cortina, who received a majority of the popular votes, is obnoxious to the present city authorities, who are endeavoring to prevent him from being declared elected by the return of the judges when they meet next Sunday. Four or five hundred of Cortina's friends are said to be under arms, with a view to sustaining the claims of their chief. The city authorities are represented as having applied to the National [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Federal troops in this city, which request has been denied. The guards of Federal troops have been withdrawn from the public buildings, and the city authorities have placed State troops on duty.

EXECUTION OF PERTEET.

THE WIFE-MURDERER ACKNOWLEDGES HIS CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Andrew Jackson Perteet, the negro who murdered his wife in this city over two years ago, suffered death to-day in Joliet at the hands of the executioner. At 2 o'clock P. M., everything being in readiness, the key which sustained the weight was unfastened by Sheriff Arnold, and instantly the body of the unfortunate man was dangling in the air. The execution took place in the corridor of the Will County Jail, and was witnessed by about fifty persons.

The crime for which Perteet suffered was wife-murder. The murder was committed on Saturday, the 13th of September, 1871, over two years ago. On the afternoon of that day there suddenly entered the office of the Superintendent of Police a stout-built negro, whose excited state and disarranged clothing showed at once that something unusual had happened. He looked wildly around the room, and, as he carefully closed the door, stood for a moment as if listening for his pursuers. Then turning toward the Deputy Superintendent he made an awkward bow, and in a tremulous voice requested that he be locked up. "What have you been doing?" asked the officer. "I've done nothing wrong," was the reply; "but see, I've had my throat cut. See here; see this horrible gash, how it gapes and bleeds," pointing as he spoke to his neck; and then, with a ghastly smile, he commenced counting on his fingers, "one, two, and five are seven. Yes, yes, that's it." And then, with a forward movement of his foot, he tragically exclaimed:

"'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall;
And since 'tis past recall, must be forgotten."

A few minutes later the man was locked up in one of the cells, the officials believing him to be insane. Shortly after a colored detective entered the office and gave information that a negro woman had been murdered by her husband, and that the uxoricide had thus far escaped. In reply to the deputy, the detective said the name of the victim was Mrs. Perteet, and that of her murderer was Andrew Jackson Perteet. It was at once surmised that the man who had just been locked up was the murderer, and such proved to be the case. The facts subsequently ascertained were in substance as follows: The house in which the crime was committed is situated on Polk street, one of the poorest streets in the City. It is a two-story small frame structure, the upper part of which was used by the murdered woman, who had been for some time separated from her husband. A narrow stairway from the alley led to the kitchen; from thence entrance was made to the front room. On the day of the murder Andrew visited his wife, and spoke to her in the presence of their daughter Lucinda. Mrs. Perteet walked out of the room into the kitchen. The husband followed her; angry words were heard, then there was quiet. Lucinda, little dreaming of the fate of her mother, was sewing a bit of lace to a dress which she was desirous of wearing to church that evening, when suddenly she heard, as she supposed, the running of water on the floor of the kitchen. Knowing there was no hydrant on that floor, she entered the kitchen to ascertain the cause of the noise, and discovered her mother lying on the floor, with both hands clutching her throat, from which the blood was flowing in a stream. The frightened girl sprang to the door screaming, but before any assistance could be rendered, the unfortunate woman was dead.

The next day the colored people were threatening to lynch the murderer, and so excited did they become that fears were entertained of a mob forcing the jail. Policemen from every precinct were summoned, and presently at head-quarters there had assembled a sufficient number to prevent any interference on the part of the excited negroes. The same day a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of willful murder rendered against Perteet. The prisoner was locked up in the County Jail, and there he remained until that institution was burned down at the time of the great fire. Of the prisoners within its walls, all were freed except the murderers, and Perteet was one of these. Since then he has three times been tried and sentenced to death. His first trial commenced Dec. 21, 1871, the prisoner pleading not guilty. He had previously engaged Judge Knowlton, a prominent lawyer, to act as his attorney. The trial was skillfully contested, but when the case was given to the jury, after only twenty minutes' consultation, they rendered a verdict of guilty. A few days later Judge Jamison passed the sentence of death upon Perteet, fixing the 13th of January, A. D. 1872, as the day for its execution. Previously the prisoner's attorney moved an arrest of judgment and demanded a new trial, founding his application on the refusal of a change of venue, &c. The motions were overruled, and sentence was pronounced as stated. But Judge Knowlton made application to a higher authority—the Supreme Court—and a *supersedeas* was granted the prisoner, and for the time he was safe. To the surprise of every one the negroes of the city began to change entirely in their manner toward the prisoner. They visited him by dozens, and the old jail echoed with the sounds of religious worship. Camp-meeting hymns were sung, and prayers were heard at frequent intervals. Outside, in that portion of the town where the negroes are most numerous, meetings were being held that money might be raised to defend one of their own color. It was boasted that no black man had ever suffered death in Chicago, and they did not intend that one should ever hang if money could prevent it. It was not until September, when the Supreme Court met, and then it was decided that the lower court had erred in not granting a change of venue as asked for, therefore they reinstated the case. In November, 1872, Perteet was once more placed at the bar of the criminal court. In a few words, backed up with a lengthy affidavit, the prisoner's attorney demanded and obtained a change of venue to Will County.

On Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, the Perteet case was reached in the Will County Court. The Court-house in Joliet was crowded, and at an early hour the trial commenced. In a few hours the jury had returned a verdict, and for a second time the prisoner was sentenced to death. The sentence had hardly been pronounced before the attorney for the defense was preparing to obtain another supersedeas, relying on the point that no official remittitur had been received from the Supreme Court granting a new trial, and that, in consequence, all subsequent proceedings were informal and void. That this was a fact was unquestionable, and one of the Judges granted the supersedeas; but his action was severely commented upon by leading jurists of the State. Not only did the Judge grant the supersedeas, but he went out of his way to remark upon the haste displayed by State's Attorney Reed, in trying this case before the receipt of the remittitur. Meanwhile Judge Knowlton had prepared an able brief, as had the State's Attorney, and on the 28th of last October the case was once more disposed of by the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice said: "In the case of Andrew J. Perteet vs. The People, the judgment of the Court below is affirmed. It therefore becomes necessary for this Court to designate a day on which the Sheriff of Will County shall enforce the law in this case. The Court therefore designates as such, Friday, the 12th day of December, 1873."

Previous to his death, Perteet made several confessions of his guilt. The condemned man had, on one or two occasions, proclaimed his innocence under oath, but when about to die acknowledged that he had killed his wife in anger. When the attending physician had pronounced life extinct the body was cut down, and delivered into the hands of Dr. Benj. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent of the Chicago Health Department, who removed the brain and the heart, after which the body was removed in a hearse. The parts removed are to be subjected to a scientific examination by certain learned members of the medical faculty in Chicago.

INCENDIARISM IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—A new unfinished house at Dorchester, valued at about $5,000, was destroyed by [illegible] this evening. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE RING FRAUDS.

CONVICTION OF HENRY W. GENET.

MR. PECKHAM SUMS UP FOR THE PEOPLE—THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE—THE VERDICT.

The trial of Henry W. Genet, which commenced on Tuesday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels presiding, ended yesterday afternoon in the conviction of the defendant on the charge preferred against him in the indictment, namely, having, by false and fraudulent means, obtained the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant for $4,802 for the payment of iron-work alleged to have been supplied by J. McBride Davidson for the Harlem Court-house. Like the other "Ring" trials, Genet's was watched with the keenest interest, and the court each day crowded with persons who listened untiringly to the evidence given on both sides. Mr. Peckham continued his address to the jury, on the part of the people, yesterday morning. He made a very telling and effective speech, and at its close it was evident that the majority of those in court expected a conviction. Judge Daniels delivered his charge standing, and required the jurors to stand also during its delivery, which occupied about an hour and a half. His recollection of facts and dates enabled him to speak without a frequent reference to notes, and his address throughout was not only marked by fluency and ability but by an impartiality which no one who heard him could question. Two hours and forty minutes elapsed between the conclusion of the charge and the return of the jury to the court, but they may be supposed to have spent some time in taking refreshment, as the Judge directed that their comfort in that respect should be attended to. When the defendant heard the verdict he became ghastly pale, and his agitation was decidedly apparent when the Judge, after refusing the offer of bail, intimated that he must consider himself in the custody of the Sheriff.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Mr. Peckham continued his address in behalf of the people, which was commenced on the previous day by the adjournment of the court.

He first called attention to the character of the offense charged, claiming that no positive speech or act was necessary to constitute the crime. Delivery, in any manner, anything which went to convey a belief, was enough. A man, for instance, without saying a word, hands over his check for goods to be delivered, and it turns out that he has no account at the bank. There was a case where a baker gave a ticket calling for a certain weight as undersized loaf. This was a false pretense. The presentation through a third party of a false warehouse receipt had been held within the law. In this case, Genet called on Davidson some months before, on the 6th of March, a large sum had been obtained for iron, and, as in fact it had not been delivered, that sum should not have been in their hands. Before there was the O'Donnell contract outstanding. They had made provision for all the iron they would need and more. How came Genet, having no official position except that of counsel, to call for this iron? He asked them to look at the bill. Suppose it had been headed in the name of Peckham with an item for cartage; would any one put any other construction on it than that it had been delivered? It was plain that Genet dictated this bill. He was to receive the money. He was a lawyer. He knew that he could not obtain the money until the goods were delivered, except by the corrupt action of officers. But the defendant, when pressed, said he would have passed this as a bill for iron to be delivered. Still, in a solemn proceeding he had made a careful statement, with the aid of counsel, that this bill was correct "as if the goods *had been* delivered." He knew that as the bill passed through the various offices they would understand from it that the iron had already been delivered. It was a fraud in the start. But it was only an irregularity! It was one of those class of irregularities which had enabled the plunder of millions from the county, which had nearly added to every man the cost of the house that sheltered him. It was a neglect of wholesome law to check fraud. Its purpose was fraudulent. On these alone they must convict. They would notice that the defendant said he handed it to one of the Commissioners. He always spoke of one of the Commissioners, and when pressed the one Commissioner proved to be the "Boss." The Commissioners had no duty to pay money, (that was the Controller's duties,) nor to forward the bill to the Controller. Mr. Sanlan had told the jury that he made out the bills and forwarded them to the Controller. The Commissioners were simply to forward the bill. It was Genet who forwarded the bill whether by his own hands or those of the clerk of the Commissioners. Suppose he got the bill he meant that it should go to the Controller's office, and it did get there; if through Mr. Connor's hands why was he not produced? Suppose it went to the Mayor, as Genet knew it would. If Mr. Hall's action was in any way influenced by the belief that this was an honest bill, that was enough, even if other elements entered into it. All the stamps and certificates were merely annexed to the bill. Mr. Hall had told the jury he would not have signed the warrant without something to show it was a just claim on the City. All the certification was to the truth of the bill. The bill was the foundation of all the matter. Everything related to it. It was the main, controlling, important element lying before the Mayor when he signed this bill. At this point the prosecution stopped and the defense came in. They admitted an irregularity, but claimed that at some time the defendant intended to apply this money to the purpose for which it was drawn, and therefore the fraudulent intent being absent, it was mere irregularity. Ordinarily the law presumed that a man intended what he did. Here they had the fact of the fraud, the fact that the money was drawn, that the City had not received the goods, and nothing but the extraordinary statement that some time or other—he can't tell the hour or where—and without a scrap of paper to prove it, Genet gave the warrant to Mr. Scallan. Then there was a lucky "accident" by which, when this warrant came in, not Mr. Corson nor Mr. Tweed, but Mr. Genet happened to be in the Controller's office, and the kindly officers handed him this warrant. The explanation was hardly sufficient. Well, the goods were ordered in June, as needed. On the 17th of July Genet got this warrant. He told the jury that he had been several times to see Mr. Davidson. The goods could have been furnished in two or three days; there was a clerk to receive the money, a mail to Saratoga, and a telegraph; but the warrant remained in Genet's pocket. On the 31st he drew the money. Why, if there were no intimation that Mr. Davidson would be here, should he indorse this warrant in Mr. Davidson's name and charge the warrant, safe in his pocket, into him which the next thief might take? There was a little peculiarity here, that he signed it not as agent in his usual way of signing. Another peculiarity was that on that very day the iron furnished by another person was hauled to the Court-house.

Mr. Beach here insisted that the O'Donnell contract was for different classes of iron.

Mr. Peckham said there was a little discrepancy in the description of the goods. In one it was "window guards," in the other it was "window frames;" in the one "iron beams," in the other "iron timbers." It was for the jury to judge. There had been spent on this building several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Waterbury interrupted, saying that all the money passing through Scallan's hands was $150,000.

Mr. Peckham, after a brief inquiry of Mr. Taintor, stated that the amount paid out on account of the Court-house was $208,000, and there were $40,000 of bills still pending unpaid.

Mr. Waterbury insisted that this covered other moneys than those coming to Scallan.

Mr. Peckham replied that he was speaking from Mr. Scallan's evidence; quite possibly that was false, but he was the witness for the defense. But the jury would notice that according to Genet he carried this large amount of bills when he drew them direct to Davidson, while the other proof was that he got the amount in July and offered it to Mr. Davidson in September, and then he made a formal tender to a man with whom he was on intimate terms. What should he have done then? The same thing was to take the warrant back. Then there would be a receipt for it and a record of it. Then if other iron was needed, a new warrant to other parties could have been drawn in its place. But Genet did not. With iron on the ground furnished by Mr. Davidson this money to Scallan. Scallan to whom? Boss O'Donnell & Co. And the consequence was that the Court-house was finished and the contractors got their money. Genet was the agent of Davidson & Co. in this matter. Why, if there were no intimation that Mr. Davidson would be here, should he indorse this warrant in Mr. Davidson's name and charge the warrant, safe in his pocket, into him which the next thief might take? There was a little peculiarity here, that he signed it not as agent in his usual way of signing. Another peculiarity was that on that very day the iron furnished by another person was hauled to the Court-house.

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FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

The month of December opens fair but cold, with the barometer marking "settled fair weather," and finds us in the midst of another Parliamentary crisis. The difficulties of the new Ministry have already begun. The unsuccessful attempts to form a committee of only thirty members show that this Ministry has no serious majority at its back, and no majority at all upon which it can depend in any serious question. Either it must be speedily modified, or Marshal MacMahon must follow the example of M. Thiers and cover the responsibility of his Cabinet with his own. Doubtless the true principle would be to change Ministers once a week, if necessary, until a Ministry was formed with a fair working majority, but the trouble is that a strict adherence to Parliamentary traditions would very soon hand the Government over to the friends of M. Thiers. Strict legality would be very apt to shorten the days of the present system. The Ministry, however, is by no means a bad one. It is opposed by the extreme Right because M. De Larcy and M. Depeyne are not such pliant tools of the divine-right Legitimists as M. Ernoul and M. De La Bouillerie; but, on the other hand, that faithful watch-dog of the King, M. Baragnon, is Under Secretary of the Interior. If he does not make the Prefects and Mayors march in the right direction, no other member of his party can. The general wonder is, that a man who is always ready to speak, who always speaks well, and who has the happy faculty of straightening out affairs when they seem hopelessly entangled, should be condemned to silence in a position like this. But on more than one occasion when M. De Breglie was puzzled and hard pressed, M. Baragnon came to his relief, and always extricated him from his embarrassments in a very happy manner. Such services merited the reward given them. Besides, M. Baragnon knows all the laws of the ancient régime, and is supposed to be the best man for carrying them into force at this time. He has already begun his work, and whatever the Legitimists and Republicans may say of it, the Bonapartists will not have cause for complaint.

THE FIRST RESTORATION AND WHAT FOLLOWED IT.

The chronicles of the first Restoration relate that the Ministers of his Majesty Louis XVIII., when they encountered serious difficulties in the administration, submitted their embarrassments to the King, who invariably responded, *"Voyez comment faisait l'autre. L'autre* was not Louis XVI., Louis XIV., nor Henri IV., but Napoleon I., then called, by an affectation of sarcastic politeness, "Monsieur de Bounaparte." In a democracy governed by the aid of a constitution built up upon the charter of England, (when the conditions were different,) with instruments shaped and fashioned by Legitimist traditions, tied by the civil code—which could not be touched—to the administrative institutions of the Year VIII. of the Revolution, which the Bourbons dared not destroy, the perpetual compromise between the nation and the Executive power, presented to the reigning Ministers many a situation as false as it was comical. The King worked earnestly at the task of finding some way out of the difficulty, and of getting rid of these democratic traditions without bringing on a conflict with the people. Meanwhile he had to twist and turn about the existing laws, adopting them one by one under other names, and hence the "Let us see how the other man arranged it" was the constant echo to the Ministerial complaints. Later on, a clean sweep was made of all the old traditions; but in less than a week Louis Philippe I. was constantly asking, *"Voyons, comment faisait l'autre?"* It must be remarked that "M. De Bounaparte" had carefully engrafted the better part of the revolution upon his Code Napoleon; and when the second Empire once more put his system in force, satisfaction was given to the Conservatives not bound to a dynasty and to the democratic spirit of the age. But in 1869, the leaders of the so-called Republican Party began to attack the Imperial system by striking at its administrative laws. The Empire fell; but its adversaries were no sooner in power than they began to ask, "how the other man arranged it." As fast as necessity has arisen, the example of *l'autre* has been strictly followed. In an electoral address to the people of the Gironde, in 1869, the Duc Decazes denounced the administrative laws of the Empire, and said that it was the greatest tyranny ever put upon a people, not to give them the opportunity of electing their own Mayors. The Empire claimed that, under the communal system adopted by France, the Mayor was an administrative officer, and hence a part of the executive power; but satisfaction was given to the people by appointing the Mayor from the municipal councilors they were allowed to elect. M. De Broglie, M. Decazes, M. Léon Say, M. Grévy, M. Thiers, Léon Gambetta, M. De Larcy, and others combated this theory, and bitterly attacked the Empire on account of it. Holding such views one would naturally presume that if these men came into power they would carefully avoid such a course. But no sooner was he in power than M. De Broglie found himself forced to combat the tendency of the people to take their Mayors from the wine shops and cabarets, and as he could see no other way for doing it he frankly cried: *"Voyons, comment faisait l'autre."* The first act of the new Ministry was to revive the administrative law of the Empire, without certain tempering conditions, and to show that the Government could not be carried on unless it had the power of appointing the Mayors in the 36,000 communes of France.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

This historical summary could be extended to almost any length, for in his *Restauration*, M. De Vaulabelle gives many pages to show how Louis XVIII. struggled to avoid the "revolutionary" code he was forced to adopt, and I have been a personal witness to the struggles of the men who have done all in their power to avoid the laws of the Empire which they attacked so fiercely only three or four years ago. But they were forced to adopt them, generally with many aggravations, because the central power lacked its former strength and solidity. Under MacMahon, these conditions may be found, and the Duc De Broglie and the Duc Decazes will now follow very closely in the footsteps of *l'autre*, so hardly attacked by them when in power. These gentlemen only did for Napoleon III. what their adversaries will now do for them, and what they will do again when out of office. If this picture does not make one skeptical I do not know what will, and I have presented it not for the purpose of blaming these gentlemen, but in order to show rising young politicians, of brilliant pasts, the danger of putting too much warmth into their language or of believing too much in any set of ideas they may happen to have at a given moment. And what may be concluded from these examples in France? First, that *l'autre* did very well indeed; and, secondly, that certain principles have become definitely fixed since the promulgation of the civil code and the constitution of *l'an* VIII., completed by that of 1852. Whatever Government comes in these principles must prevail, and it was for trying to avoid them that the monarchical project so signally failed. M. Thiers pleased the people and displeased his former friends, because he happily, but unblushingly, "went back" upon his ancient record, and made a virtue of necessity by following the example of *l'autre*. But there is a deeper moral in this matter, and it is this: In the midst of her party quarrels and factions, France is constantly advancing in liberty, and all attempts to go backward will fail, as did the attempt of the Comte De Chambord.

A SKILLFUL IMPOSTER.

The local news of the day is not of much importance, for three days have passed without a striking scandal or a duel. A vulgar *escroc*, calling himself "Count" something, from somewhere or other, played the rôle of a noble for some months, and was arrested yesterday on complaint of his tradesmen. The story is so common that it would hardly be worth repeating in this credulous age but for the cool nonchalance of the prisoner when arrested. He said that he knew very well his time would come one day or other, but meanwhile, for two years, he lived like a lord, and surrounded by every luxury. He had lived, thanks to his creditors, a very jolly life, and not the least happy of his moments had been passed with fresh and blooming American girls, who dearly love a man with a title. He knew very well that the Police had his *dossier*, and hence he made no secret of the fact that his name was Mistard, and that his father was a coachman; "but," he added, "he drove for a very good family—a very good family, indeed." He even told an anecdote of the author of his being to prove this statement. After the fall of Louis Philippe, the elder Mistard drove up to the ministerial palace behind a superb pair of horses, when a General paused to ask the way to a certain street. After directing him, Mistard said:

"Pardon, General, but it seems to me that I have had the pleasure of meeting you somewhere."

"It is possible," said the General, "but where?"

"At the Tuileries; I was coachman to the King."

The General laughed, and expressed himself very much flattered at renewing the acquaintance.

"And what are you doing now?"

"Driving that *canaille*, the Minister of the Interior," said Mistard, with a gesture of disdain toward the palace.

The unworthy son of this worthy father has now a chance of spending some years in prison, for having preferred dishonest idleness to honest labor.

There are no further details concerning the American Ostanick, who is still a mystery in Mazas, but later details strip his story of much of its romance. It is now doubtful whether he ever had more than 30,000 francs in cash given him by the generous Nuber-pacha, because he was reputed as an honor to his country. The Minister allowed him a pension in order to complete his studies, but this was cut off when he heard that the young man had gone to England and borrowed money as the protégé of Nuber-pacha. But at any rate, he knew how to make his 30,000 go a long ways, for it has supported him for five years, and will probably pay his board bill for the next ten or fifteen years at La Rochelle.

THE GHIKA-SOUTZO DUEL.

The Ghika-Soutzo duel has become an old story now, but while it lasted some interesting facts were brought out. In the first place, it was shown that none of the family were entitled to the title of Prince, although all of them, the Soutzos as well, had used it here. It is said that according to the Roumanian law the Hospodar alone has the title, which is allowed him by courtesy only when he falls, and does not revert to any member of his family. Yet all the sons of half a dozen Hospodars have been living here as Princes. But since society is fond of that sort of thing, no harm is done so long as these young men have money enough to sustain their putative rank. Another point in this affair is more serious. It is now said that the friend who made a joke about the wife of Soutzo did not mention Nico, the youngest, but said, "one of the Ghikas." As Soutzo wanted to revenge himself he began with the youngest, an effeminate boy, and killed him. When he fell, Soutzo and his seconds hastily ran away, leaving the friends of Ghika to carry him on their backs for a mile. The agonies he must have suffered can only be imagined by a physician. The other Ghika brothers, who served in the French Army, and who won their way up to high positions, are now after Soutzo, and two of them crossed the frontier yesterday upon his track. If Gregory Ghika happens to fall upon him he will not be likely to escape so easily as he did with Nico.

THE INTERPELLATION ON THE STATE OF SIEGE.

M. Emile De Girardin boasted that he had an idea every day, *ergo* three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. This does not seem so strange a statement when we consider that here every day has its event, and events of note nearly always suggest new ideas of some sort. The event of to-day is the interpellation upon the continuance (if that is an English word) of the state of siege. That of Saturday was the Imperial Administrative law indorsed by the Dukes De Broglie and Decazes. That of Sunday was the letter of Gen. Ducrot. This is a political event of very great importance, the consequences of which may be very severely felt at no distant day. Gen. Ducrot writes to the President of the Assembly to say that believing his commission as a commander of an army incompatible with his commission as a Deputy, he feels in honor bound to resign the latter and to confine himself solely to his duties as an officer. This letter was written on the 21st, and M. Buffet withheld it until the 29th. During these eight days any amount of pressure was brought to bear upon the General to induce him to withdraw his resignation. He was asked to consider in what an unfortunate position this would place the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville. Ducrot replied that these gentlemen were the guardians of their own honor, and that they must act according to the dictates of their own conscience without looking to him. At the same time the two Generals recently elected have been relieved of their commands by the Secretary of War, and Admiral Laisset declares that, after a certain date, he shall follow Gen. Ducrot's example. This will probably force all the officers to leave the Assembly or go upon the retired list, for the system is as bad as it is false. It can be demonstrated in few words. Suppose that Gen. Valazé puts the Minister for War upon the *selette*, as they say here, or attacks him as a Minister, has or has not Gen. Du Barrail the right to order him back to his command an hour afterward? He must have that right, or all discipline would be gone. If he gave such an order the Deputy would refuse to obey it, on the ground that his commission of Deputy was higher than that of an officer, and army discipline would be violated all the same. It is probable that this was a *coup* contrived by MacMahon and Ducrot and aimed at the Orleans Princes, but the effects will be felt by several others in the Chamber. If all the officers have to go back to their commands, the Thiers Party will be materially weakened. If called upon to choose between the two positions, few men would hesitate, for the Assembly may be dissolved at any moment, while an officer holds his commission for life. Gen. Carnó De Bellemare, who was forcibly retired not long ago, is now before the people, and will probably be elected.

A LITTLE DODO CAPTURED.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 9 says: "Col. A. B. Steinberger, United States Commissioner to the Samoan Islands, brought with him to this City a specimen of the Little Dodo, *(Didunculus Atrigirostris,)* a very rare bird, found only in that group, and destined to speedy extinction. No live specimen has ever reached the Atlantic. It is about the size of the pigeon. It was reserved for the food of the high Samoan chiefs in old times. It has three teeth on each side of the lower mandible or bill. It is nearly akin to the dodo which formerly lived in New-Zealand and is now extinct. This bird will probably go into the collection of the Smithsonian Institute.

MEXICAN MUDDLES.

THE ZONA LIBRE AND ITS ABUSES—A PARADISE OF SMUGGLERS.

A few days ago we published a telegram to the effect that still another change had been made in the law governing trade in the Zona Libre, or Free Zone, of the Mexican Republic. It appears that for the present, at least, certain restrictions of recent date are to be considered as removed, and that imported merchandise may be sent duty free to any of the towns within the limits of the zone. In order to understand the meaning of this "concession," and to properly appreciate the difficulties under which honest merchants have labored in the ports of Matamoras and Nueva Laredo, it will be necessary to summarize the accounts of the changes which have been made by the Federal Government since February, 1872. First of all, it may be as well to say that the Free Zone comprises a belt of land one thousand miles long and six miles wide, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. When originally set apart, foreign merchandise was permitted to be imported into it free of duty. When shipped from it to other parts of the country, duties were collected in full. When the Free Zone was established the representative of our Government at the Mexican capital protested against it on the ground that the presence of such a territory on the borders of the United States would have a tendency to promote smuggling. The Mexican Congress subsequently extended the limits of the zone in total disregard to the protest referred to. There has been a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject between both Governments, but as the facts show, not enough to induce the Mexican Congress to repeal the law. In February, 1872, it was announced by telegraph that through the influence of the late President Juarez the Zona Libre had been abolished. This news, as it afterward appeared, had but a very slender foundation. The dispatch must have been muddled to an extraordinary degree, considering that the sender wished to say; or said in his draft of it, that Juarez had issued a decree granting to foreign merchants the right of transit across Mexican territory; or, in other words, the right, under certain restrictions, to transfer goods from frontier Custom-houses to Mexican ports, and *vice versa*. The understanding was that goods entered for transit, regardless of quality or quantity, were to have safe conducts issued by the port or Custom-house at the point where landed, the owners to give bonds for the entire amount of the tariff dues to be paid in the event of a return not being presented at the expiration of a term fixed at the rate of one day for every three leagues of the road passed over in transit. It was also understood that the owners of foreign goods for simple transit, on the issuance of a safe conduct, were to pay five per cent. in specie of the total duties imposed by the then existing tariff, such charge to be the only one made. Very soon after its establishment, the work of altering and mending the laws to govern trade in the Zona Libre was begun, and, as before stated, it has been continued at intervals of three or four months down to the present day.

In September, 1872, there was inaugurated a series of changes which has well-nigh driven the reputable merchants of Matamoras to despair. On or about the 16th of that month the Collector of the last-mentioned port received a telegram from the Government directing him to permit merchants to ship goods during a period of thirty days into the interior of the zone under the tariff of 1856, provided they would consent to "advance" $30,000 to the Treasury, and ship goods to cover that amount within the given time. This was considered as a modest way of forcing a loan, and was not very favorably received. There is evidence that it was agreed to, however, in the fact that the "supreme Government" on the following month issued an order to the effect that the tariff of '56 was to be "continued in force" until the 31st of December, 1872. Notwithstanding that the order referred to had been given, another change was made in November. An edict was issued "abolishing the impost duty of half a cent per pound, and in lieu thereof a duty was fixed of five per cent. on all goods imported into the zone." The announcement of this change had the effect of causing the merchants to hold a meeting at which was prepared a petition praying the Government to abolish the duty on calico, which was then five dollars per bale. Early in January of the present year, the commercial affairs of Matamoras were almost hopelessly muddled by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury directing the collection of 4-11 per cent. additional to the then duty of 1.37 per cent. on imported goods. The telegram giving this news terminated thus: "There being no district here, the Collector of Customs is, by the Treasury regulations, invested with almost unlimited power to seize, embargo, and exercise magisterial functions, which he is doing to the intense disgust of everybody." Later on, during the same month, a mass-meeting of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity was held, and a protest made against the continuation of the Zona Libre. It was stated by several merchants present that large quantities of goods were constantly being removed from Matamoras and other ports within the zone, unknown to the authorities, and sold in the villages and towns of the interior at prices considerably lower than they could be sold for by merchants who were in the habit of paying the excessive duties exacted by the Government. As a result these merchants were compelled either to give up business altogether, or sell at ruinously low prices. At a meeting of the Matamoras merchants, held about the same time, it was unanimously declared by resolution that the collection of the 4-11 per cent. duty was equivalent to a forced loan.

The opposition thus given to the Government had the effect of producing a speedy change. The arbitrary measures of the Collector were "severely condemned." The Minister of Finance declared that it was not his intention that the collection of the additional duty should have been made retroactive. As a sort of sop the privilege was granted to the merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 during a period of four months. Whatever may have been done in the way of change between January and July nothing was again heard in the United States on the subject until the 30th of the latter month, when the announcement came from the City of Mexico that it was the intention of Congress to so "modify" the law in regard to the Zona Libre as to restore the free importation of merchandise under it to the ports of Matamoras and Nueva Laredo, and to require the frontier towns which had previously enjoyed the privilege of free importations, to receive such goods as might be consumed by them through Matamoras and Nueva Laredo. The object was to prevent the accumulation of large quantities of free goods, and the smuggling of goods into the United States and the interior of Mexico. A change of this nature was probably made in September. It is quite certain that restrictions of some kind were placed on the removal of goods to the interior, inasmuch as the latest telegram which has come from Matamoras (Dec. 11) states that "the Government has ordered the restrictions recently placed on merchandise imported into the Zona Libre to be taken off." This, we are led to believe, restores the right of merchants to send goods to any of the interior towns duty free. In addition to this the information is vouchsafed that "the restoration of the right to dispatch goods from the port of entry to any point in the Zona Libre, without duty, will revive trade on the frontier, which has been languishing under the restrictions just removed." If the facts contained in this telegram are correct, the law under which the Zona Libre was originally established has been restored in its entirety. The opportunities for smuggling, as a consequence, are now as extensive as they were in 1870 and 1871.

THE WILMINGTON SHIP-YARDS.

ANOTHER FINE NEW STEAM-SHIP FINISHED—LIST OF VESSELS BUILT THIS SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 16.—The new iron steam-ship Julius Hopkins, which leaves this port to-morrow for Baltimore, for delivery to the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, (Baltimore and Boston,) is a fine piece of American ship-building. She is the seventh steamer of the Company's fleet, being a companion ship to the William Crane, built here two years ago by the same firm—the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.

The Hopkins is a screw propeller, rated at 1,500 tons. Her length is 240 feet; width of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 27 feet. She has three freight and one promenade, decks, and her storage capacity is estimated to be equal to the carriage of 3,000 bales of cotton, or 15,000 barrels of flour. Her engine is of the direct-acting, surface-condensing pattern, with cylinders 60 inches in diameter and 44 inches stroke, the estimated power being 650 horse. The propeller wheel has sectional blades, each one removable at pleasure. She is schooner rigged, and is expected to exhibit a high rate of speed. She is built in four water-tight bulk-heads, and the boilers and machinery are entirely inclosed by iron partitions, including an iron deck overhead. Her medium draft is about 14 to 17 feet, and her estimated consumption of coal, on a voyage, 14 tons in twenty-four hours. The model is believed to be a good one, the object being to secure speed as well as freight capacity, the ships of this line having a large passenger travel during the Summer season. For the accommodation of this the Hopkins has been provided with saloons, state-rooms, and other passenger accommodations of unusual elegance. The furniture and appointments are stated to surpass those of any other steamers ever built here.

Special arrangements have been made to secure safety. Two powerful pumps are placed in the ship to guard against fire, and to free her from water in case of accident. These, and other pumps placed in the compartments, are capable of lifting 5,000 gallons per minute, in the aggregate. She has four large life-boats and one life-raft, the whole capable of carrying 130 to 140 persons, which is ample, as her general accommodations are for eighty passengers. This makes the fifth large sea-going iron steam-ship completed and sent away from the Wilmington ship-yards this season, as follows: The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers Granada and Acapulco, whose tonnage was about 2,750 each; the General Whitney, of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company, (New-York and Boston,) 1,800 tons; the Knickerbocker, of the H. B. Cromwell Line, (New-York and New-Orleans,) 1,800 tons, and now the Julius Hopkins, 1,500 tons. Several small iron steamers, of light draft, designed for the navigation of South American rivers, have also been built, and a Chesapeake Bay freight steamer, of about 600 tons, the Westover, designed for duty between Baltimore and Norfolk, is nearly completed, and will be sent away by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company in a few days. These statements of facts show our iron ship-building industry to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

PHILADELPHIA.

LABOR AGITATORS ACTIVE—RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED—THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Internationals and the Patrons of Industry are still urging the unemployed working men to revolutionary schemes to procure employment. Several of the leaders have stated that if the condition of the laboring people cannot be improved by fair means, it can by force, and the working people are urged to that extreme. The Mayor, anticipating riotous demonstrations on the part of laboring men who are out on a strike, has notified the policemen to watch closely the districts where the dissatisfied workers hold their meetings, and if there are any disturbances to at once arrest the participants.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee are actively engaged in completing the arrangements for the Centennial Tea Party, which is to be held at the American Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, Broad and Locust streets, to-morrow evening. Over 10,000 tickets have already been sold. Tables will be assigned to every State in the Union, and ladies connected with the Centennial Commission will be present from all the States and Territories. Addresses will be made by Charles Francis Adams, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many other eminent persons. The china-ware to be used at the party will be engraved with emblems illustrative of Revolutionary events, and at the end of the party will be sold for the benefit of the commission. The tea will be served by the wives and daughters of our best families, who will be attired in the styles fashionable in the days of Lady Martha Washington. A concert will also be given by an "Old Folks Troupe." It is expected that between $8,000 and $10,000 will be realized, which will be devoted to the uses of the Centennial Commission and to the Washington Monument Association Fund. The party, which is a national one in every respect, may possibly continue for several days. The people of West Jersey will have a tea party at Salem, which will be held at the same time as those here and in Boston.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The congregation composing this church, of which Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling is Pastor, is engaged in erecting a new building corner of Twenty-ninth street. The old structure was small, homely, and inconvenient, and has been torn down to give place to a more commodious, modern, and beautiful building. The work in connection with this enterprise was begun in the Summer. The corner-stone was laid in the latter part of October. At the present time the work has so far progressed as to show in a great degree the character of the building. It is after the strictly Italian Gothic style of architecture. The details have been most carefully wrought out by the architect, Mr. Samuel A. Warner. The material is Philadelphia brick, laid up with black mortar, and Ohio, Oswego, and Dorchester stone. The stone is laid in string courses, and is also used for trimmings to the windows and arches. The main entrance is on Madison avenue, in the centre of the building. There are three wide arched openings into the lobby. These are faced and surmounted with heavy stone-work, and over these doorways, extending from tower to tower, is a finish of beautifully-designed and elaborately-carved Ohio stone. There are two towers, both on the avenue. The one on the Twenty-ninth street corner is the larger, being 18 feet square and 160 feet high. The pinnacles of both towers are laid up with stone. The frontage of the building on Madison avenue is 74 feet, and the building extends about ninety-five feet back on Twenty-ninth street. The interior is reached by five doorways, opening from the lobby, two of them being through the towers. The wood-work—pews and pulpit and organ-case—is of black walnut. The organ has its place on either side the pulpit platform, and is covered up in a semi-circle in the rear of the pulpit, the choir gallery being above and in rear of the pulpit. There are eight rows of pews, the number of the pews being 170 on the main floor. A gallery extends across the front, capable of seating some 200 or 300 people, and is to be constructed with a view to its being used as a lecture and Sunday-school room. The construction of the interior is with a clear story, supported, together with the arches that hold up the roof, on iron columns. The apex of the roof is finished in open timber-work. There is a large rose window in front, and another in the rear. The roof of the clear-story on the Twenty-eighth street side is of glass, lighting that part of the church. There are five large stained glass windows on the Twenty-ninth street side. The seating capacity of the building is something over 1,000. The roof is of slate, laid in ornamental designs. The arrangements for ventilation and acoustics are claimed by the architect to be as near perfection as can be. On either side the pulpit platform there are rooms for pastor's study, Bible classes, and so on. The building, as shown in a water-color drawing, is one of the most beautiful and unique of all the churches of the City, and, when this fact is taken into consideration, it is a marvel of cheapness, the whole cost being but little over $100,000. Thus, on a lot 75 by 100 feet, a structure is erected, complete in all necessary accommodations for a large congregation, equal in seating capacity to the great majority of the churches in New-York, equal in beauty to any, yet at a comparatively very moderate cost. The building is to be completed ready for occupancy by the opening of the season next Autumn.

COLORADO A STATE.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORY.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

President Grant in his message to Congress makes use of the following words:

"I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act, for the admittance of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a population to justify such admission."

This recommendation, made, doubtless, in vivid recollection of that pavement of silver bricks over which the President walked from carriage to hotel in Central when on a visit to Colorado last Spring, and of the evidences of prosperity witnessed on every hand, puts the Colorado State question on its feet stronger than ever, and revives the hopes of its friends that the measure will now go through.

The matter will shortly come before Congress, and in view of this an article, historical and statistical, will be appropriate. The first permanent white settlements in Colorado, except a few families of trappers and traders at the various forts, were made in the Fall of 1858, following the great Pike's Peak gold scramble. Colorado City, at the base of Pike's Peak, two miles from the new and live town of Colorado Springs, was the first point of settlement, and was made a base for prospectors and outfitters. About the same time Denver (then named Auraria) and Cañon City were staked out, and a few scattering miners' camps established up in the mountains, from twenty to forty miles west of the present City of Denver. That Winter and the ensuing Spring throngs of prospectors were constantly arriving from the Missouri River, but permanent buildings were nowhere put up; cabins answered the purposes of prospectors. Nobody had come to stay. It was a chase for gold. There were no houses nor families until the Summer of 1859, and that is the real date of the permanent American settlement of Colorado.

After a brief allusion to the several attempts for Territorial and State organization, we shall pass to a review of the growth and prosperity of Colorado. In August, 1859, a convention of delegates, representing the different camps and settlements, met in Denver to consider the matter of organization. A part were in favor of a Territorial form of government, and a considerable number desired the Pike's Peak gold region to be at once severed from Kansas and admitted as a State. The former were in the majority; a memorial to Congress was prepared, ratified by the people, and Beverly D. Williams sent as a Delegate to Congress; and he was so far successful in his mission that a Territorial organization was authorized by act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1861.

During the past four years repeated efforts have been made for Statehood, more particularly two years ago, when the Territorial Legislature memorialized Congress on the subject. Last Winter efforts were again made, and the matter was effectually headed off by the passage of a bill requiring a population of 125,000 before a Territory could be granted an enabling act for a State. The people of Colorado are now enlisting for another determined effort. Petitions to Congress are in circulation in all parts of the Territory for signature; and the Territorial Legislature, which meets next month, following Gov. Elbert's urgent appeal in his forthcoming message, will join in a memorial asking for admission, and basing their argument for the same upon facts and statistics setting forth Colorado's population, growth, resources, and rapid prosperity substantially as follows:

The census of 1870 gave Colorado a population of something over 39,000. At that time Denver, the largest place in the Territory, showed but little over 4,000. There were but three counties out of the twenty-one whose population exceeded 2,500. Now, Denver has a population of 22,000, more than one-half the total population of the Territory three years ago; and there are fifteen counties whose population exceeds 3,000. The growth of the ten principal towns in the Territory may be gathered from the following table:

	1870.	1873.		1870.	1873.
Denver	4,759	22,000	Golden	587	2,850
Pueblo	666	4,000	Greeley	480	1,500
Georgetown	802	3,500	Evans	189	1,200
Central	2,369	3,100	Boulder	343	1,120
Trinidad	450	1,200	Cañon City	229	950

Since the census of 1870, over forty new towns have been laid out, some of them being already large and prosperous, with banks, newspapers, daily mails, churches, schools, and other accompaniments of thrifty and intelligent communities. Among these are Colorado Springs, with a population of over 1,200; Longmont, 1,000; West Las Animas, 800; Caribou, 650; Del Norte, 800, and Granada, 750.

The whole population of the Territory, by counties, with the official census of 1870, and the census, of 1873 based upon the vote at the last election, will be seen in the subjoined table:

County.	Census. 1870.	Census. 1873.
Arapahoe	6,829	25,000
Bent	591	3,850
Boulder	1,939	5,325
Clear Creek	1,296	5,500
Conejos	2,504	3,800
Costilla	1,779	3,350
Douglas	1,338	3,100
El Paso	987	3,450
Fremont	1,064	3,800
Gilpin	5,490	7,500
Greenwood	510	600
Huerfano	2,250	3,550
Jefferson	2,390	6,230
Lake	522	875
Larimer	838	3,250
Las Animas	4,276	5,780
Park	447	2,300
Pueblo	2,265	3,950
Saguache	304	2,000
Summit	258	1,050
Weld	1,636	5,100
Total	39,864	104,860

It will be seen by the above table that the population of Colorado at the time of the registry for election in August, 1873, was about 105,000. It is the estimate of the Board of Immigration, and other competent authorities, that the increase in population since August has averaged 3,000 per month. That being so, the population of Colorado, Jan. 1, 1874, must be from 117,000 to 120,000. From all accounts, the immigration of next season will far exceed that of any previous year, and as the greatest permanent accessions are between February and July, it seems safe to say that by Midsummer, 1874, the population of Colorado will exceed 150,000.

Public and industrial improvements have kept pace with the rapid growth in population. In the Fall of 1869 there was not a mile of railroad track within the Territory. Now the following railways are in operation:

	Miles.
Kansas Pacific, Denver to Eagle Tail	210
Arkansas Valley, Kit Carson to West Las Animas	56
Denver Pacific, Denver to Cheyenne	106
Denver and Boulder Valley, Denver to Boulder	47
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Sargent to Granada	13
Denver and Rio Grande, Denver to San Pueblo	120
Denver Branch, San Pueblo to Coal Banks	35
Colorado Central, Denver to Black Hawk	38
Colorado Branch, Ferk's Creek to Floyd Hill	4
Denver and Julesburg, Arapahoe to Longmont	39
Total miles in operation	668

Work is now in progress on the Denver, South Park and Pacific Road, and it will be opened to Morrison and the mouth of the Platte River Cañon, twenty-seven miles, early in the Spring, and to Fairplay, centre of the great Mount Lincoln gold region, ninety-five miles, during the coming year. The Arkansas Valley branch of the Kansas Pacific is partly graded from West Las Animas to Pueblo, ninety-six miles. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road is located from Granada to Trinidad and into the Cimarron gold region, on the southern borders of the Territory. The Denver and Rio Grande is now being graded between Pueblo and Trinidad, ninety miles, and will be finished to the latter place early next year, and thence pushed southward toward Santa Fé. The Denver and Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific is graded between Longmont and Julesburg, 171 miles, and will probably be in operation by next Summer. Other railway projects are being urged in different parts of the Territory, and it is probable that before the end of 1874 there will be 1,000 miles in operation.

The industrial interests of Colorado show rapid development. The gold and silver mines are yielding a greatly-increased product. Old mines are being worked with great success, and new and rich fields constantly discovered. While, in 1870, the yield of gold was confined almost entirely to Gilpin County, over an area less than ten miles square, and to the scattering placers of Park and Lake Counties, and the yield of silver entirely to Clear Creek County, in the vicinity of Georgetown, the area over which gold and silver mines are worked has been more than quadrupled in extent. The rich Mount Lincoln, Gold Hill, San Juan, Caribou, and Hardscrabble regions have been discovered, rivaling the best that have yet been opened in the Territories, and creating a furor that is drawing hundreds of miners from California, Nevada, and Idaho. The gold and silver product since 1870 has been as follows: In 1870, $3,750,000; in 1871, $4,000,000; in 1872, $4,380,000; in 1873, $5,000,000. Total in four years, $17,130,000. During the past year the Mount Lincoln, San Juan and Gold Hill districts have shown wonderful wealth, and new discoveries are of constant occurrence. There are over twenty large smelting works, and innumerable reduction works at advantageous points throughout the Territory. It is estimated by experienced millmen that the present daily yield of ore suitable for smelting is over 200 tons per day; the present mining force, 3,000 men, and the average daily product the year round, $18,000. Better facilities for the transportation of ore, as well as more economical and methodical working of the mines, is contributing greatly to swell the annual yield, and add to the profits of the gold and silver industry.

The coal mines of Colorado show remarkable development. The coal measures are found to cover almost the entire foot hills from the northern to the southern boundaries of the Territory, and to reach well out into the plains. When the Kansas Pacific opened to Denver, in he Summer of 1870, coal was being brought to market from the Murphy and Marshall banks, from twenty to thirty miles distant. They were about the only mines being worked, and coal was selling at from $12 to $14 per ton. Now the Denver market is supplied from ten different sections and as low as $4 75 per ton. The Erie, Marshall, and Davidson Mines in Boulder County, the Baker and Murphy in Jefferson, the St. Vrain in Weld, and the Towsland in Arapahoe, are the principal collieries north of the "Divide;" and the Labran in Fremont, and Trinidad in Los Animos Counties, the most important south of the Divide. The principal towns of the Territory are cheaply supplied, as also the Kansas Pacific for its western division, and all the other Colorado railroads. In fact, the coal traffic is becoming an important revenue to some of the roads. The Denver and Rio Grande is running a regular coal train daily, taking 200 tons from the Labran banks, below Cañon City, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver. The Denver and Boulder Valley Road was built more especially for the coal trade, and the Erie mines was for months the terminus of the road. It hauls out about 250 tons per day. It is estimated that the present daily yield of all the mines is 1,000 tons, worth at the mines $3 50 per ton. The coal is chiefly bituminous and lignite, excellent for domestic, locomotive, and other ordinary uses. The Trinidad coal is something like anthracite, and pronounced by geologists the best yet found in the Territories for smelting and furnace use.

Considering all the drawbacks, agricultural interests are well advanced. In 1870 the whole area under cultivation was 63,463 acres; in 1873 it is over 350,000 acres. The Government lands are being rapidly taken up. During 1872 there were entered at the three land offices, Denver, Pueblo, and Fairplay, over 300,000 acres, and during 1873 upward of 550,000 acres. In the improvement of land and farms over 400 miles of irrigating canals have been built, and a project is now in the hands of capitalists for the construction of one from the Platte Cañon to the eastern border of the Territory, covering the land on both sides of the Divide. The returns and estimates of the agricultural product for 1873 show a total value of $6,750,000.

Live stock is an important and growing industry. There are over 400,000 head of cattle and 1,000,000 sheep, as per the returns to the Territorial Auditor. The value of these is over $8,000,000, and the increase of flocks, sales and imports, wool and hides, gives an annual trade of $2,500,000.

Manufactures have attained considerable importance. The lumber mills in the pineries of the Divide, and those scattered in other parts of Colorado, over sixty in number, turn out a product of about 20,000,000 feet per year, worth $400,000. There are sixty-five flouring mills, turning out a yearly product worth $1,225,000. The total manufactures, of all classes, are placed at $2,500,000 per annum.

The principal products of Colorado for 1873 are, approximately, as follows:

Gold and silver	$5,000,000
Coal	1,275,000
Cereals	6,750,000
Live stock	2,000,000
Wool	800,000
Lumber	400,000
Flour	1,225,000
Dairy	950,000
Total	$18,200,000

The assessed valuation of property for 1870 was $16,015,521; in 1873 the returns to the Territorial Treasurer show it to be $35,669,030. Mining property, the chief wealth of the Territory, is not counted in the assessment returns. And when it is remembered that a single silver mine, the Caribou, recently sold for $3,000,000, and that there are many mines in the Territory worth half a million, it is believed that were the mining and live-stock interests included in the above, the real property valuation must be fully double the above returns, or say $70,000,000, which is the estimate of the Territorial Treasurer.

The Territory is in good financial condition. No Territorial tax was levied in 1872, and only one and a half mills in 1873. There is a balance in the Treasury of upward of $25,000. Thus it will be seen that the progress of Colorado in population, in the development of her farms, mines, and manufactures, and in general industries has reached an attainment such as no Western Territory knocking for admission has been able to present.

Educational interests have been carefully guarded. There is a Territorial Superintendent of Schools, County Superintendents, and School Boards in all districts. A thorough system of graded schools is in operation in all the large towns. Denver has over 3,000 school children enrolled. There are four large school buildings, the largest seating 900 scholars, and costing upward of $100,000, and the three others averaging in cost about $30,000 each. Fine school buildings and excellent schools will be found ever

WORKING WOMEN.

A GLANCE AT THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

THEIR TRIALS AND PRIVATIONS—DULLNESS OF TRADE—INTERESTING INFORMATION—WHAT IS NEEDED TO MEET THEIR WANTS.

There never was a period at which working women were in more need of help than now. There are thousands of them out of employment, while there are as many more, perhaps, who earn a scanty livelihood working on half or quarter time. Those who are constantly employed form only a small percentage of the total number who were at work about three months ago, and even these have had their wages reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. In some large establishments the proprietors endeavor to show an appearance of active business, by keeping or permitting a number of women to remain from day to day in the workrooms, but the material given out to be made up is not sufficient to keep one-third of the girls fully employed. The latter complain that favoritism is practiced to a great extent in large work-rooms by giving some twice as much to do as others. There may be some truth in this allegation, but it is more probable that the best and most proficient workers get a greater proportion of the material given out. Women also complain that these houses frequently advertise for hands when they have no necessity for them, and that those who apply for places are kept waiting in the factory all day, from morning until night, when they are sent away and requested to call again. A reporter of THE TIMES has conversed with many of the unemployed working girls, and they all unite in stating that the factories for the manufacture of ladies' dresses have been in some instances altogether closed, while in others the hands have been reduced to half or one-fourth of the usual number. One factory in Church street, which kept engaged 400 women, has been closed since the 15th November; a house in Canal street, employing usually 400 hands, has now only forty; one establishment in Broadway, where the manufacture of ladies' cloaks was the chief feature of the business, has discharged 250 women, while six other large dry-goods furnishing houses in Broadway have each discharged from 200 to 300. A curious feature in connection with these houses is the fact that their respective superintendents seem to be in total ignorance of what has occurred under their own eyes. When asked what reduction has taken place in their staff of working women, they invariably seem to be surprised at the allegation implied in the question, and emphatically deny that there has been any diminution in the number of their hands. Some of them found no necessity for discharging any one, while others admitted the pressure of the times, but on purely philanthropic motives they retained their work people. These gentlemen with whom the reporter conversed did not, however, invite him to visit the factories. If they had done so, he fears that the veracity of the Superintendents would be found a little too highly colored.

Besides the large houses already referred to, there are hundreds of small establishments in the City which, before the panic, gave employment to from forty to one hundred women each, but which now have not more than one-third of these numbers engaged.

The lady Superintendents of the Working Women's Protective Union, in Bleecker street, state that they never had so many applications for employment as within the past two months. The condition of the working women was never so bad as it is now, and they anticipate but little improvement for some time. These ladies have the names of over 20,000 working women on their books, and as they are daily, and even hourly, brought into direct communication with this class, they are in a position to give an unbiased opinion as to their condition. They fully corroborate the statements which the reporter received from many of the girls themselves, as to the want of employment and the numbers discharged from the various houses. It is impossible, however, to give anything like an accurate estimate of the number now idle, as, with the exception of two societies—the parasol-makers and the Women's Typographical Union—there is no organization among them. Those best informed believe that there must be in this City at least 10,000 working women who are just now doing little or nothing. The work which seamstresses usually get from private families is even considerably diminished. Housekeepers in many instances are now doing their own sewing, and this has had a considerable effect on dress-makers. The trade in sewing-machines is at a very low point. There is comparatively no demand for them, and the instructors in most cases have been discharged. As regards the selling of the sewing-machines to working girls, on the installment principle, the latter complain very much of the conduct of some of the agents who dispose of these articles. In their advertisements they state that work will be given to the purchasers, by which they will be enabled to pay for the machine and earn a considerable sum besides. On the strength of these advertisements, and on the distinct promises of the agents that sufficient work will be furnished to them, many poor working girls are induced to purchase these articles, but after they have paid one or two installments they find the work to cease suddenly. If they do not continue to pay the monthly installments, the machines will be seized by the company, as, according to the agreement which the girls sign, the machines remain the property of the company until the last installment is paid. In these cases, which are numerous enough, the girls lose not alone the machine, but they forfeit all the money which they have paid. It goes in to swell the profits of the company, who subsequently resell the same machines to other girls on like terms.

There were a few months ago a large number employed in making colored shirts, for which $1 25 per dozen was paid. The number engaged now is not half what it was then, and the price for making has been reduced from $1 25 to 75 cents per dozen. A good worker cannot put together more than one dozen in a day. In this connection the reporter was a witness a few days ago to the usefulness of the Working Women's Protective Union. This society protects the weak and defenseless from oppression and wrong, provides legal advice for those who require it, and where employers refuse or neglect to pay their just obligations to their female employes proceedings are taken for the recovery of the claim, and no fee, costs nor any charge whatever is received or demanded from the working girl. A poor girl, a native of Cuba, had some difference with her employer regarding the rate of remuneration to be received for making colored shirts, and she came and submitted her case to the Lady Superintendent of the Union, who placed the matter in the hands of their lawyer. In the meantime, the girl had some shirts which had not been delivered up to the employer, and these the Superintendent took charge of. The result was, that the stubborn employer was brought to a sense of justice, and he was compelled to attend at the Superintendent's office, and pay the girl the full amount of her claim, amounting to $10 50, after which he quickly made his exit with the shirts under his arm. Similar cases take place daily, and were it not for the protection afforded by this worthy society, much injustice would frequently have to be submitted to by working girls.

The parasol-makers, although an organized body, have been compelled to submit to a large reduction in their wages. They used to receive eleven cents for each parasol, now they only get seven, and are obliged out of this sum to provide thread. The hair-cloth manufacturers have reduced their hands to about one-third of the usual number, and the girls attending the home have had their wages reduced two cents per yard. In fact, all branches of business in which women have been employed, show facts of a like nature.

In reference to the statement that there are seven associations for the benefit of working women, and that "a considerable number of the thirty homes provided by benevolence are adapted to take them in," the reporter finds that the association referred to had very limited accommodations, indeed, and that in a period of pressure like the present, they can do very little toward ameliorating the condition of the working women, and the "homes" are not intended for the class now out of employment. The St. Barnabas institution is full; the home at No. 54 Amity street accommodates sixteen with free beds. It is full, and the Matron is obliged to refuse applicants, as she has no room for them. Those who apply for a night's shelter are generally well-dressed girls, and some of these have stated that they have been two and three days without food. This dormitory is supported by voluntary contributions by the members of the Church of the Strangers. The Home of the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, keeps only four or five beds for transient lodgers. The home accommodates from fifteen to twenty girls, with bed and breakfast and three meals on Sundays for $1 50 per week. There are no vacancies. The House of Industry, in Worth street, is full. They have forty-five women, and about the same number generally, whom they keep for two or three weeks until employment is procured for them. The applicants for admission are more numerous than usual, and the officers are obliged to refuse many of them. The Girls' Lodging-house, in St. Mark's place is crowded. There are at present fifty-three young women in the institution, which is more than the number at the corresponding period of last year. The officials are supposed to make a charge of six cents for a bed and six cents for each meal, but in more than half the number of cases they are obliged to admit the applicants free. In the latter event they compel them to scour and wash the next morning before allowing them to leave the building. For boarders they charge $1 50 weekly, which suits the means of girls who are working on half time, and earning from $2 to $3 a week. They also have a free school for giving instruction in the sewing-machine to young women. They used generally to instruct about fifty each month, but now there is not half that number taught. The shelter, at No. 334 Sixth avenue, is restricted to a particular class, and the accommodation is limited. They charge $2 a week, and admit none except they bring references. In certain deserving cases no charge is made. The home in Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street is intended for females between the age of ten and twenty-five years, whom they keep for about a month, and in the meantime endeavor to provide homes in the country for them.

To meet the wants of the poorest of the working girls there are required, and will always be required, in this City, a few large institutions provided with a sufficient number of beds, and capable of accommodating in the aggregate from 2,000 to 3,000 women. Such institutions should also be in a position to supply at least one meal a day, free of charge, to girls in really destitute circumstances. As far as can be ascertained, a few institutions like those suggested would meet the case of the working women to a great extent, but those who suggest this plan do not advocate free lodgings for all applicants, but only for those utterly destitute.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION—PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The next session of the Legislature of New-Jersey will convene at Trenton on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, at 3 P. M. Both Houses being strongly Republican, an organization will be effected without delay by the election of the caucus nominees, to be selected in the morning of the same day. Senator Taylor, of Essex, will be re-elected President of that body, probably without opposition, while for the Speakership of the House Mr. G. A. Hobart, of Passaic, is the leading candidate, with opposition from Messrs. Izzard, of Salem; Borton, of Burlington, and Carse, of Camden. Secretary Babcock, of the Senate, and Clerk Chew, of the House, with most of the subordinate officers of last year, will also probably be re-elected. No questions of a political character are likely to be agitated, as the election for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Stockton will not take place until 1875. The term of the State Controller, Mr. Runyon, will expire early next year, and his chief competitors for the nomination will be Ex-Senator Bulkley, of Passaic, formerly President of the Senate, and a member of the Constitutional Commission; and Ex-Senator Belden, of Salem. The present State Treasurer, Mr. Tooy, will be opposed by Ex-Senator Wright, of Burlington, and Mr. Bartlett, of Trenton, who was formerly his Chief Clerk, and who came within one vote of securing the nomination in the caucus last Winter. The State Prison Keeper, Mr. Howell, has only been in office one year, and will doubtless be reappointed, his management of the institution having been entirely satisfactory. The only other appointments will be one or two Judges and County Attorneys by Gov. Parker, and a few Lay Judges by the joint meeting.

The indication is that the general business will be much less than usual; and as the law requiring six weeks' notice of application for private legislation by advertising will be more rigidly enforced than heretofore, the number of that class will be much smaller than at former sessions. Among the more important matters will be the consideration of the recommendation of the commission to revise the State Constitution, and the question of compulsory education. This latter subject has been considered by the Senate Committee on Education, in consultation with Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College; State Superintendent of Schools Apgar, and Rev. Dr. Northup, State Superintendent of Education in Connecticut. At a recent meeting the entire question of perfecting the common school system was discussed, especially with reference to procuring a thorough inspection and supervision of the public schools while in operation, by men of proper attainments, experience and zeal. It is proposed to fill the offices of County Superintendent with a better class of men, who shall be required to devote their whole time to the work, and at a rate of pay that shall be sufficient to attract the men best qualified to perform these duties.

The passage of the General Railroad law at the last session of the Legislature has removed one source of special legislation, but several of the companies with special charters will ask for supplementary acts to perfect their operations. It is intimated that efforts will be made for the repeal or modification of the Railroad Tax law passed last Winter and the enactment of a more comprehensive and equitable law. Authority will be asked by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company (now dependent upon the Hoboken Ferry) to establish a ferry of its own across the Hudson. A canal company is proposed, with $10,000,000 capital, to construct and operate a ship-canal across the State from the Delaware River to Raritan Bay, east of South Amboy; while S. B. Driggs has a project to build a ship-canal from Green Pond, near President Grant's residence at Long Branch, to Pleasure Bay, on the Shrewsbury River, so that vessels may avoid Sandy Hook. The same gentleman also wants to build a sea-wall along the front from Sandy Hook to Deal, below Long Branch. Princeton Theological Seminary wants a supplement increasing its powers; sundry new counties are proposed; also various banks, trust, fire, and life insurance companies, turnpike and gas companies, equalization of taxes upon real and personal property, increased water supply to various cities, the division of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey, and other matters of a similar character.

THE PURCHASE OF LAKES KIRK AND MAHOPAC.

The Mahopac Manufacturing Company have applied to Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, to carry out the terms of the contract made with the company by Wm. M. Tweed, Mr. Van Nort's predecessor, for the purchase of Lakes Kirk and Mahopac, Westchester County. Mr. Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, as President of the Mahopac Manufacturing Company, makes a long affidavit in support of the motion for a mandamus, in the course of which he says:

"* * * That in the month of January, 1869, the said Mahopac Manufacturing Company became, and ever since has been, the owner in fee simple of two pieces or parcels of land known as the 'Reed Willis' property, situate in the town of Carmel, in the County of Putnam, * * * containing in all about seven acres of land, be the same more or less; and that at the same time said company became the owner, as deponent is advised and believes, of the exclusive right to the waters of the two lakes in said town of Carmel, lying adjacent to said tracts of land, and known as Lakes Kirk and Mahopac, together with the gates connected therewith and the streams running therefrom. * * * That in or about the month of February, 1869, deponent became the President of said company, and he continued such President down to about the 2d day of August last past. * *

That in the early part of the year 1870 deponent, at the request of William M. Tweed, who then was the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, had certain interviews and negotiations with the said Tweed relative to granting to said City the right to use the waters of said lakes to increase the supply of water for said City; that said interviews and negotiations finally resulted in a proposition or agreement on the part of said company, which was assented to by said Tweed, that *he should be permitted to enter upon and immediately take possession of said Lakes Mahopac and Kirk, and construct the necessary works for connecting the same with the water mains of said City*, and use the waters of said lakes to increase the supply of water for said City, on condition that he, the said Tweed, should, as such Commissioner, apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing him to purchase the said lakes."

Such an act was subsequently passed by the Legislature, and was entitled "An act to provide a further supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York."

Mr. Kalbfleisch's successor, George W. Stake, who has been President of the company since Aug. 2 last, says in an affidavit that he has been directed by the Board of Trustees to employ such counsel and take such steps as he might be advised to be necessary to recover compensation from the City of New-York for the property taken as stated in the above affidavit.

The counsel for the company having addressed a letter to Mr. Van Nort reciting the above facts, the Commissioner of Public Works in October last replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM No. 19, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4.

Henry W. Johnson, Esq., Attorney at Law:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 2d ult., permit me to state that, having looked fully into the matter, I have arrived at the conclusion that I am not warranted by the facts in either naming a price or taking any proceedings under the statute in reference to the waters in Lakes Mohopac and Kirk.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

INGENIOUS METHOD OF PUBLIC PLUNDER.

STARTLING REVELATIONS—HOW MILLIONAIRES EVADE THE PAYMENT OF THEIR TAXES.

That a refined system of plundering the citizens of New-York has existed for a number of years in our midst under the designation of vacating assessments, has been recently noticed in THE TIMES. And when such names as that of William B. Astor stands foremost on the list of those who have, during the past ten years extracted thousands from the pockets of the hard-working artisans and industrious traders of the City by this clever invention, devised by the cunning legislation of the late Ring, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that a large number of otherwise respectable citizens have had recourse to the same specious pretext for getting rid of their lawful debts to place them on other people's shoulders. When a large property-owner, for instance, finds himself assessed for improvements made upon his estate by the construction of sewerage or paving of the streets, and does not happen to feel his conscience burdened with any scruples respecting the violation of the eighth precept of the Decalogue, he has only to have recourse to that convenient legal process known as vacating assessments to reap the full benefit of such improvement, while charging the entire cost of the same to his poorer neighbors, who, of course, are utterly unconscious of the character of the nefarious transaction. It is true there are circumstances under which the vacating of assessments may be justifiable. It might, however, be interesting to the public to know upon what grounds Mr. Astor claimed exemption from the following assessments:

Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third street, from Fifth to Madison avenue; confirmed Nov. 3, 1869	$2,125 15
Vandam street sewer, Greenwich to Macdougal street; confirmed Sept. 1, 1869	660 67
Trap block pavement in Fifty-ninth street, between Third and Fifth avenues; confirmed Jan. 9, 1871; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor and others	4,281 54
Trap-block pavement in Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; confirmed April 27, 1871; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor and Bradish Johnson	4,150 51
Trap-block pavement in Lafayette place, from Great Jones street to Astor place; confirmed Dec. 23, 1870; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor and J. Russell	3,238 96
Trap-block pavement in Eighteenth street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue; confirmed Feb. 4, 1871; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor and Isaac C. Kendall	802 90
Trap-block pavement in Charlton street, from Macdougal to West streets; confirmed May 4, 1871; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor	772 41
Trap-block pavement in Nineteenth street, from Second to Third avenue; confirmed Dec. 23, 1870; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor	51 84
B. and M. pavement in White street, from Broadway to Centre street; confirmed Sept. 29, 1870; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor, Austin Thorpe, and others	2,459 63
Trap-block pavement in Fifty-ninth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue; confirmed Jan. 9, 1871; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor and others	13,564 88
Trap-block pavement in Lafayette place, from Great Jones street to Astor place; confirmed Dec. 23, 1870; assessment vacated by Wm. B. Astor, Charles O'Conor, and others	3,360 25
Pearl street—Paving; confirmed May 10, 1868; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	431 04
Mercer street—Paving; confirmed May 15, 1868; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	1,086 51
Hudson street—Trap-block pavement from Canal street to Ninth avenue; confirmed May 12, 1868; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	2,710 15
Fourteenth street—Paving from University place to Eighth avenue; confirmed Dec. 11, 1869; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	1,849 70
Twenty-first street—Paving from Fourth to Fifth avenue; confirmed May 3, 1870; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	1,566 21
Thirty-third street—Paving from Fifth to Sixth avenue; confirmed Nov. 3, 1869; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	9,403 21
Fourth avenue—Cross-walks, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; confirmed May 2, 1870; assessment vacated by William B. Astor	47 68
Fourteenth street—Paving; confirmed March 28, 1870; assessment vacated by William B. Astor and others	4,661 55
Total	$57,224 79

This gives a total of $57,224 79 as the amount of the assessments vacated chiefly by Mr. William B. Astor, from May 15, 1868, to May 4, 1871. These assessments were vacated by order of the Supreme Court, and canceled in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and by the Clerk of Arrears, and the facts are well worthy of the attention of the taxpayers of the districts in which these improvements have been effected. It requires no great proficiency in the knowledge of Municipal affairs to see that if Mr. Astor does not pay for those improvements other people must do so. Every citizen who owns property in New-York has an account open at the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments, and when public improvements are effected in any district, and the large property-owners of the neighborhood evade the payment of their portion of the taxes, the amount thus evaded goes to swell the tax levy. By this means the property-owners of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards are charged with the improvements effected in the down-town portions of the City, in addition to their own legitimate improvements.

In this way hundreds of thousands have been charged to the City by men who have amassed millions of capital, but who avail themselves of a legal technicality to transfer their individual responsibilities to struggling traders and artisans already sufficiently burdened. With such men as Mr. Astor taking the lead in this profitable game of vacating assessments no one will be surprised to find it well patronized by other wealthy citizens whose cupidity overrides their sense of justice and integrity. Terence Farley occupies a prominent place upon the list, and judging from the amounts vacated in his name appears to have been very fortunate in his speculations in this line of business. In 1871, assisted, by others, he vacated an assessment for $113,315 11 made for paving Third avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street. The next item vacated by Farley and his associates is $33,754 55 for improvements in Seventy-fourth street, from Fifth avenue to the East River, confirmed June 2, 1871. His name appears next in connection with others as having vacated an assessment of $13,564 88 laid for paving Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue. He also vacated an assessment for improvements in Ninth avenue, Seventy-sixth and Eighty-sixth street, in conjunction with Randolph A. Whitmore and others, for the sum of $9,457 45. In Seventy-fourth street, from Fifth avenue to the East River, the sum of $2,314 04 was vacated on account of assessments laid for improvements, and other small sums appear to the amount of $3,437 23, thus swelling the total of assessments vacated by Mr. Farley and others interested in the transaction to the respectable figure of $176,143 26. This will afford a pretty fair illustration of the manner in which the small property-owners of New-York are charged with the taxes which should be paid by wealthier citizens. The names of Wheeler H. Peckham, Edward M. Stoughton, James Lenox, Marshall O. Roberts, Jacob Lorillard, James W. Beekman, Peter Joliet, R. M. Blatchford, and hundreds of others, could be given as having procured exemption from the assessments made for improvements effected on their properties.

Public corporations also have availed themselves of this convenient pretext for casting their responsibilities upon the City. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, vacated an assessment in 1870 of $38,578 03, and several public institutions have had recourse to the same means of escaping taxation. The Controller states that assessments have been imposed in some instances from which property-owners might naturally deem themselves entitled to exemption, but from the extent to which the practice is carried it is quite evident that a certain class have embarked in the business of vacating assessments as a profitable speculation, ignoring every consideration.

The following is a list of the aggregate assessments vacated from 1859 to 1872:

1859	$2,244 09	1867	$10,913 35
1860	22,248 25	1868	83,960 45
1862	1,509 09	1869	70,221 58
1863	21,212 46	1870	337,626 36
1864	295 38	1871	521,049 13
1865	11,781 55	1872	969,791 89
1866	33,358 10		
Total			$2,099,300 27

From these figures it will be seen that within the last few years this business has assumed enormous proportions, and it is not difficult to foresee that unless effective measures are taken very soon to check the evil the tax-payers of the City will be submitted to a wholesale system of plunder from year to year, which must eventually cast the operations of the late Ring into the shade.

The manner in which these assessments are vacated is no secret. Day after day cases of this class are brought up in the Supreme Courts, and numbers of orders from the presiding Judges are forwarded to the Controller, who is thus constrained to order assessments of tens of thousands to be canceled. Over sixty firms of lawyers in this City are largely, if not exclusively, engaged in the business of procuring the vacation of assessments. They obtain by some means a list of the assessments laid for improvements in the various localities through the City, and have their runners to notify parties upon what terms they can have them vacated and set aside. These terms are from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the assessment, and it has been stated that a combination exists between the lawyers and certain subordinate officials in the public offices, by which omissions or irregularities in assessment proceedings have for a consideration been designedly permitted. The Controller, however, does not believe that the employes in the public offices are responsible for anything more than occasional acts of carelessness in this respect. But the lawyers profit by every opportunity placed within their reach, and while their profits are enormous, the loss to the City is equally great.

In the year 1870, no less than $967,791 was set aside to become a charge to the City. It is from these assessments solely that bonds of the city can be issued to raise money to pay for the improvements for which the assessments are laid, and if the present system is permitted to continue the bonds cannot be paid unless some other method is provided.

The following copy of an agreement made on the 24th of October, 1872, between Patrick Dooley, No. 127 Mott street, and ——, counselors at law, No. — Broadway, will explain the mode of procedure in securing the vacation of assessments:

I, Patrick Dooley, address No. 127 Mott street, owner of one lot, assessed $68 for Church street extension, between Fulton and Morris street, in the City of New-York, (confirmed Dec. 30, 1867,) hereby authorize —— to take proceedings and to have said assessment vacated or reduced, and in case of success I agree to pay said —— for his services one-fourth the amount now standing against any and all of said lots in the assessment books in said matter; but in case of failure said —— is to be paid nothing.

Such is the nature of the agreement made between the owners of lots and the lawyers who take up the business of reducing or vacating their assessments. The property-owner has not even to hold any consultation on the subject with the lawyer. Printed forms, of which the following is a sample, are addressed to him, and all that is necessary is to give the lawyer permission to proceed in his name without incurring a single dollar of expense:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1872.

Patrick Dooley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We have the matter of the assessment for Church street extension now in hand for a number of parties so assessed. Your property, No. 127 Mott street, has been sold for arrears. We can get the assessment vacated for you, and will charge one-fourth of the amount of the assessment, if we are successful, but nothing in case of failure. Inclosed find contract, and if you wish us to take charge of the matter, sign and return us the contract. Yours, ——

So long as this system is tolerated, it is certain the game of playing at the vacation of assessments must continue to prosper in New-York.

POLYGAMY AMONG THE MORMONS.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, delivered her second lecture in Denver, Col., on the evening of the 10th inst. It was devoted to an account of the origin, spread, and peculiarities of the system of polygamy prevalent in Utah. From the report in the Denver *News* we quote the following:

"The Mormon leaders are unscrupulous in their dealings with domestic relations outside of Utah. Wives are enticed from husbands, and families broken up, on the plea that the only salvation is in Mormonism. Destruction upon all nations, except Mormonism, has been glowingly set forth; that it was near at hand, and the only refuge was to flee out of Babylon and go to Zion. It made no difference if wives, husbands, or children stood in the way. Lust, as the controlling motive, was carefully disguised; woman was not to be taken with a, but so gross. Hence the theory was started that there are myriads of spirits floating around through space, in want of bodies to fill them for a higher sphere. Thus it became the duty of the faithful to provide bodies for these disconsolate incorporeal shades. The greater the number of descendants here, the greater the exaltation in the world to come. The women are told that they are saved only by being joined to a man, and that if she rebel she will be cut off. When a Mormon takes his second wife he may do it without consulting his first. If he asks her consent, and she rebels, she is threatened and then admonished that she is standing in the way of her husband's exaltation. She may go to the altar and perform her part of the ceremony, but her nature revolts. The Mormons claim that a man may love equally half a dozen women, as well as a mother may the same number of children, and that the women are satisfied with this divided affection; but this is not and never can be the case. At the present time polygamy is principally fed by the foreign element. The new arrivals may be Swedes or Danes, but few can speak a language all can understand. Many times wives are thrown aside and others taken, after consultation, simply for the work they can perform, such as dairy-maid, housekeeper, cook, &c. Sometimes the favorite wives acquiesce in such a division in the service of the household, while certain of being head manager. In many cases nature will assert itself over a false faith. Some wives will not submit to the indignity, and will leave the husband, but generally he cares little. If the wife of whom he has become tired desires to shift for herself, he has no objection, and the children can go where they choose.

Here followed a description of the manner in which polygamy distributes households, it being necessary, in some instances, for the husband to have his wives widely separated. In addition to his wives in Salt Lake, Brigham Young has one in Provo, fifty miles south, and another in St. George, 350 miles away. The expense of keeping up these large and numerous establishments generally exceeds the means of the most wealthy. Strict economy is enjoined. In order to keep the women well in hand, Brigham Young claims the right to dictate the number of breadths of material in their skirts, the character of trimming for their hats, and, in short, decide respecting the entire wardrobe of the women of his church. The favorite wife may obtain fashionable luxuries from her husband, but others can only get them by keeping boarders, sewing, or other like work. Many of the wives of the apostles provide for themselves. Joseph A. Young, son of Brigham, utterly neglects his second wife, Alice Dunn, in the greatest destitution. The wife of one of the Bishops of Salt Lake, who is confined to her bed, is so neglected and destitute that she recently applied to Christian ministers for relief. A wealthy banker in Salt Lake so neglected one of his wives that she was compelled to earn her own living. The Delegate from Utah has four wives, the third being Mrs. Young's cousin. It is now reported in Utah that he put away all but one wife, in order to gain his seat, but the report has no foundation. Mrs. Young here gave instances of plural wives who perform menial services for Gentiles. One sews from house to house, at fifty cents a day; one of four wives goes out washing; the four wives of a Bishop support that divine by washing and house-cleaning. A great deal of jealousy exists in Mormon households, caused by the partiality of the husband for some particular wife. Husbandly favors are showered upon her and caresses upon her children, while the children of the other wives receive no care, no love, no attention. This touches the motherly heart, and crushes all womanly instincts, except mother love. She hates the husband and the favored wife. Brigham Young's preference for Amelia Folsom is notorious. Mary Ann Angel, his first wife, lives in retirement and neglect. Emiline Tree, his fourth wife, and the mother of many of his children, is completely set aside. Some of his wives are partially provided for; others are mere servants in his large establishment. His wives and daughters, except the favorite one, are obliged to take in sewing or boarders, or have no means to gratify any but the simplest tastes. On Amelia is lavished every luxury and indulgence, while others are denied common comforts. He built for her a palace costing more than $100,000. His system of partiality drove one of his wives years ago to insanity and the grave. No matter how much a wife may have been loved by her husband at first, she soon loses all that wifely feeling and elevation so characteristic of her sex. She finds it impossible to cherish for a fractional husband the regard felt by the monogamous wife. The children share her solitude and her feelings. They are quick to detect any inequalities in the distribution of paternal favors. They enter into all the trials and feelings of the mother. The hate of polygamous children for the father is something fearful. Mrs. Young tells a story of a little girl feeling the want of fatherly attention. It had been an unusually sorrowful day with her mother, and her child had partaken of the sadness. She sat by the fire with her head upon her hand, thinking intently, when she suddenly said to her mother: 'Mamma, I do wish God had made men enough so that every little girl could have a father to love her.'"

A FROZEN BODY STEERING A BOAT.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following: "Sunday morning two farmers and their families, who were driving to Malden to attend church, noticed, when about eight miles east of the town, a ship's yawl on the lake heading toward the beach and about half a mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern sheets steering the boat with an oar. Passing the same spot on their return the men found the yawl hard on the beach and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern. Leaving their wagons they ascertained that the man was lifeless and frozen as a rock. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind and both hands clasping the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was much water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and frozen there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who brought the information to Windsor yesterday could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity, nor to show how he had been cast adrift. He must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast to the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing that the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and that he must have been blown off the shore. He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had frozen to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off."

A CONVICT'S ESCAPE.

Sharkey has had an humble imitator in the person of a man who has served two years of a three years' sentence in the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary. He was evidently considered a well-behaved and trustworthy convict, as he had been employed for some time in cleaning the office, which work he accomplished every morning. Thought of his attempting to make his escape seems never to have occurred to the officers. One morning this week, however, the convict, while at his accustomed work, very mysteriously disappeared, and a search throughout the premises of the institution failed to discover him. His manner of escape seems to have been quite daring. Finding himself in the office alone, the convict discovered the overcoat, pants, and comforter of the Warden's son, and without any unnecessary delay he changed his striped suit for these, and with his face almost concealed by the comforter he walked out of the office. His uniform was found on the floor. The convict was a native of Poland, and about fifty years of age.

ABOUT CIGARS.

THE TRADE IN THIS CITY—IMPORTED AND HAVANA.

It is perfectly safe to say that there is more money spent every day in New-York for cigars than for bread. From the fine gentleman, who buy their cigars at Delmonico's or get them direct from the importers, down to the little barefoot boys in the streets, who buy their's from the Chinamen at the corners or pick up the stumps that are thrown away, all smoke. In some countries pipes and cigarettes are made to do duty by the poorer classes, but in New-York cigars seem to be almost invariably preferred. Now, while there is nothing better, in the way of something to smoke, than a first-class Havana cigar, there is nothing nastier than some of the cheap abominations made in that shape in New-York. To the truth of this last proposition, any one will readily testify who has ever been so unfortunate as to have had to ride from Harlem to New-York in a late smoking car, with half a dozen roughs smoking cheap cigars on board. The cigars sold in this market may be divided into three classes—the imported, those made of imported tobacco, and those made of domestic tobacco. These may be again classified under many different heads, as there are many kinds and grades of each. The cheapest cigars in New-York are dispensed by dilapidated Chinamen, who have little stands about the streets and markets. These are certainly the vilest cigars made anywhere in the world, and are sold at from one to five cents each. Next in order come the common domestic cigars. They are sold at five cents each, or six for twenty-five cents, and are of the kind kept at the cheap refreshment stalls, lager-beer saloons, and low groggeries. After these are the more pretentious home-made cigars, manufactured of selected domestic tobacco, which are sold all over the City, and in the making of which Havana "fillers" are supposed to be used. A filler, be it known, in technical parlance, means that portion of the tobacco of which the inside of the cigar is made. Price, ten to fifteen cents. Then comes the best class of cigars in which domestic tobacco is used, those which are made with clear Havana fillers and Connecticut wrappers. Fifteen cents is the price, and many are palmed off on the unwise for the real imported article. Cigars made wholly of imported Cuban tobacco come next on the list. Some of them are excellent, and compare favorably with many of the imported. They bring from fifteen to fifty cents each at the cigar stores. Last in line, but best of all, is the genuine imported Havana cigar. Few and rare are they, and great is the price of the higher grades thereof. There are some places in New-York where an imported cigar of a reasonable size may be bought for fifteen cents, but they are few and far between. Twenty or twenty-five cents is the price usually charged, and from that to a dollar.

All the cigars made in the United States are invariably put up in imitation Havana boxes, with imitation Havana labels and brands. It is doubtful, however, whether this transparent device deceives anybody, for, in accordance with the United States Internal Revenue laws, all boxes of cigars manufactured in the United States must not only bear the manufacturer's label, giving his full name and place of business, and the number of his manufactory, but they must also bear the United States inspection brand. Before the present law was in force, and the duties on tobacco were low, this scheme may have been profitable. But why the practice is still adhered to by the manufacturers is hard to imagine, for the boxes now used, being made of imported cedar, must be very costly, and must materially increase the price of the cigars. Only those of the very poorest quality are packed in white wooden boxes.

Some people seem to smoke not because they like it, but only to be in the fashion. Some days ago the writer of this article happened to be in a cigar store when two well-dressed young men came in and asked for some ten-cent cigars. The clerk handed out the box, and, after a critical inspection, the purchaser asked: "Are these medium?" "Yes, Sir," said the clerk. "Then I'll take a dollar's worth." After they had gone the writer asked the clerk what they meant by "medium." He said he didn't exactly know, but supposed they wanted to know whether the cigars were between strong and mild. I told them they were, said he, because I thought they would buy if I said so, but they are all alike. And in this connection it is very singular that although the Island of Cuba is so near to the United States, and so many cigars are imported into this City, that so little is known about the different sizes and brands of cigars, excepting, of course, those in the business. It is a common thing here to see a man ask in a cigar store for a Flor del Fumar, a Figaro, or an Española. By this he means a cigar of a certain size, and does not seem to know that these are not the names which designate the size, but are the names of the manufactories. In Havana were a man to ask for a Flor del Fumar, the dealer would ask him what size he wanted. Every box of cigars packed in Havana has, at least, six distinctive marks on it. First is, the brand, which is burned in the upper side of the lid of the box, with an iron made for the purpose; second, the label, this bears the name and address of the manufacturer and the name of the manufactory; third, the mark designating the size and shape of the cigar; this is usually put on with a stencil; there are not so very many regular sizes, or *vitolas*, made in Havana as might be imagined; a list of them may prove interesting. There are: Damas, Entre Actos, Opera, Concha, Regalia de Concha, Londres, Londres de Corte, Regalia de Londres, Regalia Britanica, Regalia del Rey, Regalia de la Reina, Reina Victoria, Panetelas, Trabucos, Embajadores, Especiales, Imperiales, Brevas, Prensados, Cilindrados, Millar, Vegueros. The *Damas*, (Dames,) as their name indicates, are meant for the ladies, and are the smallest made. The *Cazadores* (Huntsmen) are the longest, and the *Trabucos* (Blunderbusses) the fattest. The *Prensados* (Pressed) are flat, and the *Cilindrados* (cylindrical) are so called because, when green, they are put in bundles of twenty-five, and tightly rolled in strong tissue paper, which is twisted at each end of the roll. When the cigars are dry the paper is taken off, and the bunch retains the cylindrical shape given it. The *Brevas* (Figs) are also tied up while green, and tightly pressed. This makes them stick together something like figs, hence their name. The *Vegueros* (Plantation) take their name from the fact that they are supposed to be made like those made on the plantations, but they are not made in the same way. In the *Vegas* (Plantations) the *vegueros*, or planter, makes his cigar of a single leaf of tobacco, which he carries ready moistened for the purpose, by rolling it on his knee. Besides the above, some fancy sizes have been adopted of late years, but they are made by only a few of the larger manufacturers in Havana. Fourth is the color mark, which is also put on in stencil. There is not a great variety in the colors of cigars. The following is a list of them: Oscuro, dark; Maduro, not so dark; Colorado Oscuro, dark red; Colorado, red; Colorado Claro, light red; Claro, brown; Pajizo, light brown. F

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....Dec. 19.

SENATE.

The Chair announced that since overruling the point of order on the resolution to adjourn made by Mr. Edmunds last evening, he had examined precedents, and had come to the conclusion that the ruling was yesterday against the Senator from Vermont was erroneous. The proceedings, therefore, had on the resolution last evening under that ruling were void, and the resolution, instead of being before the Senate as unfinished business at the close of the morning hour to-day, lies on the table, subject to the disposition of the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions of citizens of New-York asking that the Federal forces be disarmed, and international difficulties be settled by arbitration; of the Civil Rights Convention just held, asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill, were presented; of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking the appointment of an international commission on the subject of carrying passengers on the ocean, with power to make a code looking to prevent collisions; of prominent business men of New-York against repealing the bankruptcy law; and of graduates of the Naval Academy touching their rights as to rank. The bill relating to changes in the management of distillery warehouses was passed. The North Carolina Legislature's resolutions relative to the cotton tax were unfavorably reported.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the bill relative to printing public documents, and said the bill involved the question whether the publication of public documents was to be continued, and he hoped the bill would be considered now. As for himself, he had come to the conclusion that unless some method be adopted for the transportation of these documents, it would be useless to print them for public distribution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment forbidding the printing of all public documents for gratuitous distribution, but not prohibiting the stereotyping of such documents. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE SALARY BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Civil Retrenchment, reported the following substitute for the House Salary bill, and gave notice that he would call it up after the morning hour on Monday next:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as provides for the increase of the compensation of members of Congress, and the several officers and employés of either House of Congress, or both, be, and the same is, hereby repealed, and the salaries and compensation of all said persons shall be as fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act.

Section 2. That the compensation of the several heads of departments shall be each $8,000 per annum.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain unknown, or which have been received as interest on compensation under the provisions of the said act, approved March 3, 1873, and which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance was in order, upon which Senator BOGY, of Missouri, was entitled to the floor.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, hoped the finance resolution would be laid aside, and that the Senate would take up the resolution for adjournment.

After some "talk" on this subject, it was voted, by 32 to 29, to take up the resolution, and the necessity for passing or amending the Bankruptcy bill before the holidays was discussed. It was argued that if the bill were amended, the House would not have time to act on the amendments before the holidays, and there was a manifest disposition to take the bill from the Judiciary Committee and pass it. After being drawn as amendment to the resolution, it was reported to and passed by the House, by yeas 30, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Morrimon, Norwood, Ramsey, Sanford, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stockton, Vickers, Wadleigh, Whyte, Windom—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Crosier, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Wilson, West—27.

The resolution is to adjourn from to-day to Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to say what they may report, in regard to the bankruptcy law, whether for its repeal or amendment thereto, that such repeal or such amendments as relate to the acts, causes, or conditions by virtue of which any person may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy, shall be made retroactive, and to date back and take effect at a period not later than the 1st of December, 1873. He said he desired to give notice that the Senate would act upon this matter.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, objected to debate, and the resolution went over.

The Senate then, at 3 o'clock, went into executive session, and at 3:45 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Jan. 5, 1874.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETE, of Maine, offered a resolution in reference to the comparative cost and other features of the present mode of printing the debates of Congress, and the old method in the *Congressional Globe*. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

JUDGE DURELL, OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution authorizing that committee to send a subcommittee of two to New-Orleans to take testimony in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Durell, with power to send for persons and papers. He explained that among the charges against Judge Durell there were charges of misapplication of funds and of misproceeding in bankruptcy that would require all the bankrupt records to be brought to Washington at an immense expense, and it was to save that expense and consumption of time that it was proposed to send a subcommittee to New-Orleans. The resolution was offered in the interest of true economy. It was adopted.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BUTLER then called up the supplementary Civil Rights bill, and proposed to limit the debate to two hours.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, appealed for a longer time for discussion, and gave notice that, although the Democratic side did not propose to interpose dilatory motions if fair discussion were allowed, it certainly would do so in the contrary event.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made a similar appeal, stating that he desired to address the House on the bill, but was not in a condition physically or otherwise to do so to-day. He thought there should be at least two days allowed for debate.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that the Amnesty bill and the Civil Rights bill were linked together in the minds of Republican members. The Amnesty bill had passed the House without a single objection. The white man had had his rights, and now it was time for the black man to have his.

After considerable colloquy it was agreed that the discussion should go on all day in fifteen minute speeches, and on the first and second days after the reassembling of the House, the previous question to be considered operative at 4 o'clock on the second day.

The Speaker then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, to call committees for reports of a private character, after which the Civil Rights bill was taken up.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opened the debate. He said that the bill gave no right which every man did not now possess, except where there was hostile State legislation. The bill simply proposed to give to whomsoever this right was taken from a means of overriding that hostile State legislation, and to punish the man who takes that right away from him. That was the whole of it, and who could argue against that? He knew that its opponents would say that it was an invasion of State rights, and that the States should be left to manage their own internal affairs in their own way. He was content to uphold State rights, but not to uphold State wrongs. Each one of the States had a right to discriminate [illegible] of citizens regarded their offices [illegible] but one State might not say to another State that it should not do right. One State might not say to another State that it should not do right. One thing and State wrongs another, and State wrongs must yield to the Constitution of the United States. The American idea of extending citizenship to all men in the republic was but an experiment, as yet, and no man could say with certainty that it was the summit of human wisdom, but certainly it was the best emanation of human wisdom yet shown in the Government, and it was going forward as the missionary idea of liberty and equality in the world, and it was incumbent on Congress to do everything it could in order that that success should be achieved.

Mr. BOREMAN, of Alabama, asked Mr. Butler whether there was any evidence before the committee as to the necessity of this law, and also why those Southern State Legislatures which had so long been controlled by the Republican Party had not passed all the necessary laws.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the colored witnesses, on their way to testify before the Reconstruction Committee, had been forced into dirty, miserable smoking-cars. The Republican State Legislatures had not acted in the matter because they were waiting for Congress to do so.

Mr. COX, of New-York, proposed to amend the bill so as to make colored persons liable to the penalties of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER said that that amendment was not necessary. The law applied to every natural person, and a negro was a very natural person.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. He declared that not a man on his side of the House wanted to see the negro oppressed or deprived of any right, but they objected to this bill because Congress was usurping authority over matters that belonged exclusively to the States. They were approaching consolidation fast enough; they were drifting into centralism so steadily that before long States would bear the same relation to the General Government as counties now had to the States. He objected to this bill, because such coercive legislation as would force colored children into the same schools with white children, would not operate to the benefit of the colored people, but to their positive injury. It might not affect gentlemen who could send their children to private schools, but it would drive away the industrious poor people who objected to their children associating with colored children, and would injure the States, and break up the public school system there.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, advocated the bill. He could very well understand the opposition of the gentlemen on the other side from the Southern States. They had a feeling against the negro which would never die out. They had an antipathy against that race, because of its loyalty to the Government, and because it had shown its manhood and valor in defense of the flag of the country, and had assisted in crushing the rebellion. The negro did not want social equality, and did not want to intermarry with the white race. He claimed that the people whom he represented were as virtuous and had just as many high characteristics, and cultivated them, as any class of the population. Statistics would prove that there was as much virtue in the negro as in the white. They were not seeking social equality. He and the men of his race preferred to choose their own associates. They wanted this law enacted so that they should be recognized as other men. Why could not negro members of Congress enjoy the same rights and immunities in hotels as white members of Congress? Why should they not have the right to go into restaurants without being insulted?

No other member seeking the floor the debate was closed for the day.

THE ROCK ISLAND AND DAVENPORT BRIDGE.

Mr. COTTON, of Iowa, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to inquire whether the rates charged by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of cars, freight, and passengers across the bridges and tracks connecting Davenport and Rock Island are reasonable, and if not to secure reasonable rates. Adopted.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to send a subcommittee of three to Boston to examine the land for the site of the Post Office extension there, and to take testimony as to its value and the possibility of adjusting the controversies about that property. Adopted.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry to consist of not less than five officers of the army, whose duty it shall be to investigate all the charges against Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the Communication of the Secretary of War of Dec. 5.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggested that half of the court should consist of officers who had served with colored troops, for he knew that there was great prejudice among army officers against Gen. Howard, because he had been the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, which they thought was not congenial with the dignity of an army officer.

Mr. COBURN said that it was within the discretion of the President to select men without prejudice, and he could see no danger of intrusting it to the President. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Gen. Howard courting inquiry and waiving all technical objections.

After discussion the whole matter was recommitted.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition signed by 201 citizens of Somerset County, Penn., asking that the claim of George Chorpenning against the Government be reopened and re-examined. He proceeded to state the history of the case and to defend his own connection with it, and the action of Postmaster General Creswell on it.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, commented on the unusual course pursued by Mr. Cessna, and suggested that nobody who had confidence in his case was apt to argue it beforehand. The unfavorable action of Congress on the Chorpenning claim had been taken on the unanimous report of a committee of the House, before which every person having an interest in the case had the opportunity to appear. The action of the House was unanimous, and so was the action of the Senate Committee and of the Senate. Nevertheless, he would not characterize the case nor prejudge it if it was to be re-examined.

Mr. CESSNA defended his course, and said that he had adopted it lest, if he had filed the petition in the usual way, he would have been charged with having done it in a sleek, quiet, sly way. His constituent (Mr. Chorpenning) had never been present before the committee which inquired into his case, neither in person nor by attorney, although he had asked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to give his client a hearing.

Mr. DAWES replied that he had told Mr. Cessna that the committee would be glad to hear him and his constituents whenever and as long as they pleased. While no attorney for Mr. Chorpenning appeared in the committee-room while the examination was going on, the attorney contented himself with personal interviews with the members of the committee to explain, to argue, and to persuade.

Mr. BECK—And the gentleman (Mr. Cessna) sat here when the report was made and never opened his mouth, and it ill becomes him now to come here and renew the subject.

Mr. DAWES—I hope the paper will be referred to some committee, and let us have another report.

The Speaker to Mr. CESSNA—What committee does the gentleman desire to have the papers referred to?

Mr. CESSNA—I have not yet presented the papers. I will withhold them for the present.

Mr. DAWES, (sarcastically)—This is a personal explanation. [Laughter.]

The House then, at 3:45, adjourned to Jan. 5, 1874.

THE SON OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Boston *Transcript* says that Alexander Agassiz, only son of the distinguished naturalist, seems to have inherited in a marked degree the eminent ability and the taste for patient, thorough investigation possessed by his father. In proof of which it refers to the mark of distinguished merit recently conferred upon him by the Boston Society of Natural History, in recognition of the value of his *Investigations upon the Echinoderms*, for which he received the grand honorary prize known as the Walker Prize—it being the first occasion of its award. The terms upon which the prize is given are that the investigations shall extend over a period of five years, the results of the investigation to be published at least one year previous to the decision of the judges, thus leaving it open to the searching analysis and criticism of all competitors. The *Transcript* thinks that the first such work successfully passed this ordeal is to be considered an unquestionable proof of the ex-

[illegible] of his son-

[illegible] Agassiz

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

The European journals teem with particulars of the loss of the Ville du Havre. From the communications we find therein we take the following:

A STEWARD'S ACCOUNT.

Alcide Lalanne, who was one of the French stewards on board the ill-fated ship, writes:

"The Ville du Havre left New-York about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 15. The weather was fine then, but a day or two afterward it became very hazy, and for four or five days dense fogs prevailed. On the second day after leaving New-York we lost a blade of our propeller, and consequently were obliged to be very careful not to put on full speed for fear of breaking the others. The night of Friday, the 21st, was clear and starlight, but there was no moon shining. We had our head sails and topsails set, and were going before the wind at about twelve knots an hour. I went to bed that night at about 9:30, and was awoke by the collision. I immediately rushed on deck, saw the Loch Earn astern of us, and heard some one call out that we were sinking. I went back to my bunk for the purpose of putting on a pair of pants, and found it already up to my knees in water. On returning to the deck I went to help to get one of the long-boats over the side. The passengers were all rushing backward and forward, some crying 'Save me! save me!' meanwhile others fell down and prayed. They were all so excited that we could do scarcely anything. I tried to help some of the sailors to get No. 4 boat off, but the passengers were all jumping into it and frustrating our efforts. As soon as our ship began to fill she commenced to lean over on the port side. This, I think, accounts for the snapping of the mainmast, which brought down the mizzenmast with it. The Captain just happened to come out of his room before the collision occurred, and as soon as he opened his door he saw the Loch Earn's jibboom over the bulwarks. After going on the bridge he made every possible effort to keep the people quiet and to get the boats over, but the passengers all seemed so terror-stricken that we could do nothing scarcely. It was fearful to see the women and children running about the deck crying and entreating us to save them. We did all we could for them, but the time was so short that that all was very little. As soon as I saw her below water I jumped off the rail astern and swam toward the Loch Earn. The cries of the struggling people behind me I never, never can forget, and I seem to hear them now ringing wildly in my ears. After being in the water a few minutes, I got hold of a buoy which enabled me to keep afloat for nearly an hour, when I was picked up by one of the Loch Earn's boats. From what I have heard, I should think the Loch Earn was seen five or six minutes before she struck us. I heard from the man on the look-out that she had no side lights burning, but whether that is true or not of course I cannot say. I certainly did not see any, and it seems to me very likely that she had none burning."

A DESCRIPTIVE LETTER.

The following deeply interesting letter, dated the 29th November, written on board the American three-master Trimountain, Capt. Urquhart, by one of the survivors of the Ville du Havre, appears in the Paris journal, the *Temps:*

"We left New-York on the 15th November, the weather being magnificent. Numerous friends were on the pier, waving their handkerchiefs and wishing us a pleasant voyage. On Monday evening a somewhat violent storm arose, and the following day a second, which carried away one blade of our screw. From that moment an intense fog covered the Atlantic, and during three days and three nights the courageous Capt. Surmont never left the quarter-deck. At last, on Thursday, the 20th, the weather cleared up, the wind became calm, the children resumed their play on deck, and all breathed joy and security. On Friday, a similar state of things existed until 11 at night, and numerous passengers were walking about taking the air. At midnight an amateur of music played on the piano 'Weber's last waltz.'

Exactly at 2 in the morning a violent shock made the steamer tremble from one end to the other. Every one jumped up and dressed in all haste. 'What is the matter?' 'Nothing!' replied some. 'A terrible collision!' said others. The deck was soon thronged with passengers and sailors. At a distance of 200 yards was a three-masted vessel, the Loch Earn, remaining stationary, with her stem carried away. The Ville du Havre heeled over slightly. 'Are we then going to sink?' was asked.

One of the ship's stewards and myself accompanied a lady whose four children were still in their cabin. About half way along the passage, on the starboard side, broken pieces of all sorts obstructed the way, as several cabins had been smashed by the shock. Lamentable cries issued from the heaps of ruins, that being the commencement of the terrible drama.

The steamer had been struck amidships on the starboard, and the water poured in like a cataract from an opening several yards in extent. After making many turns we reached the cabin, where we found the little children dressing peaceably. To seize them and carry them on deck was the affair of an instant. There a frightful scene struck us with terror. The vessel was oscillating on the sea, the masts were breaking to pieces, one carrying away fell a boat containing more than thirty persons and ready to put to sea. Numerous victims were lying in all directions. On the after-part a group of ladies were praying aloud, and taking their last farewell of those near them. One young woman, of about twenty, held her mother in a close embrace, and said, 'Courage, dear mamma, a struggle of a few seconds and we shall enter heaven together.' The four little things whom we had brought up from below, after a few words of supplication to God, said: 'Let us pray again!' A Catholic priest, regardless of the peril, and thinking only of his ministry, went from group to group, giving absolution to those who repented. What was marvelous was that no one screamed and nobody was in a state of frantic alarm. The group of women in prayer seemed to inspire every one with calm and resignation.

Finally, about twelve minutes after the collision, the fore part of the vessel plunged under the waves, and I felt myself descending, as it were, into space, carried down into the abyss which the steamer left yawning behind her. How I came again to the surface I shall never understand; but, sustained by a piece of wood which reached my hands, and which every minute plunged with me under the water, I encountered a swimmer, supported by two of the Ville du Havre's life-buoys. 'Be so kind as to give me one,' I said to him; he consented, and a moment after I came across a rack, which was formerly at the ceiling of the kitchen. After many unsuccessful attempts I climbed on that frail raft, and from that place contemplated with horror the scene spread before me.

A yard was floating to which more than twenty persons were clinging; at every instant some heads disappeared, and soon only two remained, and those were at last saved by a boat at the moment when their strength was about to fail. Cries of 'Save me! save me!' resounded on all sides. 'Oh, my father!' 'Oh, my child!' Then long agonizing groans of despair; then silence, interrupted only by the sinister dash of the waves.

At last a boat picked me up and hoisted me on board the Loch Earn, the brave master of which had saved us. There we met with the kindest reception on the part of Capt. Robinson and his crew. We shall never be sufficiently grateful for the attentions paid us by these brave sailors. The first person I met in the cabin of the English vessel was the mother of the four little girls, and who knew absolutely nothing about the fate of them or which she had escaped shipwreck. The fact is that the preservation of every one of us is a miracle, scarcely any one having had time to put on a swimming-belt, and only two or three persons having been able to get into the boats, which were prevented from maneuvering properly by the startling rapidity of the catastrophe. Near the poor mother was stretched a woman lamenting the loss of her husband; he had supported her in the waves for a long time, and just at the moment when a boat received his precious burden, he himself disappeared. Near her was another who had lost her daughter, and who was exhorting the first to resignation. Two young girls had been bereaved of both their parents. A young Alsatian, who was returning with his family to visit the old country after twenty years of absence, lost his father, mother, and sister, and was thus left alone in the world.

While the Captain of the Loch Earn and his crew were emulating each other in eagerness to clothe and comfort the unfortunate sufferers, some boats belonging to the two vessels picked up a few victims; one was Capt. Surmont, who remained on the quarter-deck to the last moment giving orders. There were several officers of the Ville du Havre, M. Garay, Second Captain; the First Lieutenant, Gaillard; M. Vié, supercargo; they did not set foot on board the Loch Earn until they had rescued numerous swimmers by means of their boats, and ascertained that there were no more persons to help. The lastnamed, who had already received two medals for acts of devotedness, did not himself enter the boat which he had ordered out. He contributed largely to the preservation of a great number of persons, and was one of the last to get on board the English ship, exhausted by cold and fatigue. There also was the Pastor Weiss, with a frightful wound in the head, and another in the side.

At length we counted our numbers, when twenty-eight passengers, fifty-nine officers and sailors only answered the call. Every one had been a witness of frightful scenes. In one of the cabins broken through by the Loch Earn were found two gentlemen; one of them must have been killed on the spot, the other was seen on the deck with the skull fractured and the body streaming with blood. A young American lady, who had left her child in its bed, was swallowed up in making an attempt to rescue it. The pen is incapable of describing the horrors of such a catastrophe, occurring in a clear and starry night and in calm and splendid weather. The English Captain declared that we were his guests; his ship, he said, was an iron one; he would repair any damage that had been done, and would convey us back to Europe, having provisions enough, if necessary, for several weeks.

Just then the American three-master, the Trimountain, came up. Capt. Wm. Urquhart, who commanded her, offered to take us all on board, and Capt. Surmont and the passengers accepted the kind proposal. The pastor Weiss, too ill to be moved, and our colleague, the rector Cook, remained on board the English vessel. It is difficult to describe the miserable state of those who had to undergo transhipment. The poor women, having no clothing but blankets which had been furnished by the people on board the Loch Earn, were obliged to get into the boats and endure for some time the piercing cold and splashing of the waves. At length we reached the Trimountain; the Captain caused the females to be hoisted up in an arm-chair, installed them in his cabin, and gave them dresses belonging to his own wife, at the same time placing at our disposal his ship, provisions, and crew.

It is now eight days since we have been on board, and we live quite *en famille*. At 8 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, the women take their meals, while at 12 and 6 the men have their turn. As the number of plates, cups, knives and forks is limited, each guest has only a right to two such articles during the repast. Thus, this morning, armed with a spoon, I took my soup, meat, potatoes, and coffee in the same cup. Water is distributed by daily ration, and is the article of which we are most sparing. We shall be in no want of bread, as the cargo consists of flour. Two Americans, full of good humor, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Waite, have taken the title of *suivantes*, and devote themselves to the service of the ladies.

At 8 in the evening we assemble in the Captain's cabin, and read a chapter of the Bible, after which we address to Him who so miraculously preserved us our earnest prayers. The day before yesterday we were assailed by a rather violent storm, but the weather has again become fine, the wind is favorable, and if it please God, we shall see the coast of England on Monday morning.

What must not be your anxiety, beloved friends, who expect us with so much impatience! Before quitting the Trimountain, we shall hand to Capt. Urquhart a document signed by us all, and thanking him for his great kindness."

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE EUROPE —CAPT. SURMONT HELD BLAMELESS.

Mr. George Mackenzie, agent of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, received yesterday, by the steamer Europe, which reached New-York on Thursday evening, a letter from the headquarters of the company in Paris, in which was also inclosed the official statement of Capt. Surmont and others relative to the disaster, the substance of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The letter received by Mr. Mackenzie states that there is no doubt but what the Captain of the Ville du Havre and the company will be fully exonerated from blame when the official investigation into the cause of the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn is completed, and the owners of the latter vessel will be held responsible. Several visitors called at the company's office, No. 59 Broadway, yesterday, to make further inquiries relative to friends who were lost or saved, it being generally supposed that Mr. Mackenzie would receive some news of interest by the steamer Europe, concerning the collision and the sad fate of the unfortunate passengers on board the ill-fated Ville du Havre. Capt. Lamarie, of the steamer Europe, was at the company's office some time during the day, and answered many inquiries put to him by visitors who called there. Capt. Lamarie saw Capt. Surmont, of the Ville du Havre, and most of the crew and passengers who were saved, in Paris. Capt. Lamarie says that Capt. Surmont was greeted with the utmost demonstrations of affection upon his arrival in Paris. The latter was deeply affected by the loss of his ship and the sad fate of so many of her passengers. In Paris no one was disposed to attach blame to Capt. Surmont, and his statement, made before a committee, was generally pronounced a fair and correct story, and the opinion generally expressed was to the effect that the official inquiry, when concluded, would result in the acquittal of the officers of the Ville du Havre.

REQUIEM MASS FOR A VICTIM OF THE DISASTER.

Among the passengers lost by the wreck of the Ville du Havre on the 22d of November, was Mrs. Theodore Jouannique, of Paris, daughter of Mr. Charles Roux, of the well-known firm of Roux & Co., No. 827 Broadway, for whose repose a solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning, in the chapel of the academy of Mount St. Vincent. Mrs. Jouannique, accompanied by her husband, was returning from a visit to New-York when both were consigned to an ocean grave, and great grief was felt by her immediate relatives and friends in this City. With the exception of two years spent in an educational establishment in France, she received her education at Mount St. Vincent, of which she was a distinguished pupil for eight years, and it was therefore arranged to hold the requiem mass at the convent chapel to render the occasion more solemn and impressive. Among the sisters of the institution and the pupils of the academy, upward of fifty of the school companions of the deceased from New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places were present in the handsome chapel of the academy during the celebration of the requiem mass, and all were deeply affected. The young ladies of the academy, numbering nearly 300, together with the sisters of the institution, 100 in number, were also present. The interior of the church was draped in deep mourning, and all the ladies were dressed in black. The altar of the church, as well as the catafalque placed outside the sanctuary, were encircled with lighted tapers arranged in representation of religious emblems, and the ceremonies, which lasted for upward of an hour, were solemn and impressive. Rev. M. Horgan acted as celebrant of the mass; Rev. James Biron as Deacon; Rev. E. Lynch, Pastor of Yonkers, as Sub-deacon, and Rev. L. Musset, Chapiain of the Convent, as master of ceremonies. The sisters of the community formed the choir, and one of them also presided at the organ. After the obsequies, the visitors were entertained in the convent. Mount St. Vincent is one of Archbishop McCloskey's favorite institutions. It is the parent house of the order of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, and is regarded as one of the largest Roman Catholic educational establishments in the country. It is beautifully situated on the east side of the Hudson River, a short distance from Riverdale, and from the tower of the convent, which rises to a height of 290 feet above the water level, one of the most picturesque views within the suburbs of New-York is presented as the eye ranges over the magnificent scenery which stretches along the shores of the Hudson to a distance of some thirty miles on either side.

LETTER FROM CAPT. W. W. URQUHART.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this City from the Captain of the Trimountain:

BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1873, Ship Trimountain.

Mr. Seeley:

DEAR FRIEND: You will, no doubt, have heard of our arrival before this by the unanimous reports of the terrible disaster to the Ville du Havre. This is, indeed, a very sad accident, and one we can hardly reconcile ourselves to when we consider that a few strokes of the helm the right way and the steamer and the ship would have gone on their way rejoicing, but it was not to be. I will not pretend to write you particulars for I have made my report, and it has flashed like lightning all over the universe. I will just mention the style we lived in after receiving these eighty-six unfortunate people. Ten ladies and a girl of nine years, I hoisted on board in a chair. Half covered in wet clothing, disheartened, sick and sore, they gathered around my warm fire. I gave them all the warm clothes they wanted, and fortunately, my wife had left some calico dresses, which were gratefully received. We had prayer, and then I retired for the remainder of the day for the unlucky but found none.

In a few days my passengers began to recover from all save grief, and ate and slept pretty well. We landed them in Cardiff the ninth day, and such gratitude I never saw. They were ladies and gentlemen of our first families, and spoke the language fluently. I will send you £100 in a few days. With kind regards to your family, yours truly, W. W. URQUHART.

P. S.—We had a twenty days' passage.

BANKRUPTCY DIVIDENDS.

The total amount of money paid out for dividends in bankruptcy cases pending before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, since May 23, 1868, is $36,934 32. The following is a list of the principal cases in which dividends have been paid:

The Place Sugar Refinery, 68 per cent.; Leopold Rugbaum, 7; Benjamin Franklin, 10; Caroline Marks, 15; John Louder, 4½; George Goodyear, 50; Edward Houghton, 22; Twin River Silver Mining Company, 50; Morris Kyler, 17; Simon Stern, 25; Willard & Milward, 13; N. B. Williams, 9; Sparaman, Place & King, 9½; Charles Goodyear, 27½; Owen H. Kelly, 34½; The Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, 32; Johnson & King, 8; Seitz Brothers, 39; William P. Beares, 46; George H. Petrie and others, 10; Joel A. H. Ellis and others, 25; Levi Gleaser, 9; Joseph N. Collins, 17; Theodore H. Vetterlein and others, 16; Thomas H. Morrell, 20; Theodore Marshall and others, 15; Burnham & Bates, 27; Heath & Hughes, 8; Henry T. Bragg, 20; C. H. Crane and others, ——; Metsler & Cowperthwaite, 10; George Shenck, 16; Alexander J. George and others, 13½; Frederick Goodridge, 2; Abraham A. Bogart, 7 2-5; Philip P. Knebborth, 40; Patrick Keagirt & Co., 4; New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, 20; Frank F. Newland, 20; Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company, 43; Simon Gruhn, 10; Frederick Treempier, 10; Lynch & Bernstein, 15; Henry G. Healy, 16; Patrick Dowling, 8; Uber Slade, 60; Simon Heinemann, 22½; J. K. Place & Co., 12½.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Park Industrial School, under the care of the Children's Aid Society, at Sixty eighth street and Broadway, had its annual Christmas-tide festival on Thursday. This is one of the most flourishing of the schools, is located among the shanties on the rocks, and has grown, through the tireless efforts of Miss M. Pascall, its Principal, to a regular attendance of about 300 scholars. The exercises were varied with singing, in which all took part, dialogues, recitations, &c. Mr. C. L. Brace, the Secretary of the society, presided, and at the close each child was presented with a little paper bag containing an orange and some cake, and another with candies and pop-corn. A large number of visitors were present, who seemed much interested in the exercises. There is no public school in this neighborhood, and this one is performing a work of especial merit.

A DESTITUTE COUPLE.

Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, received information yesterday morning that an aged couple were living in a room in the rear of No. 103 Allen street, in an extremely destitute condition. The Captain sent an officer to the place indicated, and found there John Davis, aged seventy-six, and his wife Anna, aged eighty-four, who, on account of their extreme poverty, are unable to procure the necessaries of life. The aged couple are unable to work, and not a single article of food was found on the premises, and they were absolutely starving. Capt. Ward, on learning the facts in the case, started a subscription in the station-house among the men of his command, and soon collected $30, with which he purchased a supply of food for the aged couple, and handed the rest of the money over to them for their future wants. The kind-hearted Captain also procured for them a ton of coal.

THE TRIAL OF KOEWING.

The trial of Herman Koewing, formerly a purser on one of the North German Line steamships, for the attempted murder of Lucy Schleman, whom he married last Summer in Hamburg, under the name of Krull, closed yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J. The jury, after being out fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of atrocious assault, and he was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1874 APPROVED.

EXPLANATORY COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER—THE RATE OF TAXATION—COST OF ANNEXATION.

The Board of Estimate and apportionment met yesterday for the purpose of taking final action on the estimates of the various departments for the year 1874. Some of the estimates were objected to by the Board of Aldermen, and sent back for revision. This action necessitated additional examination, which resulted in convincing the board that no reductions, consistent with the good government and growth of the City, could be made.

Mayor Havemeyer, having taken the chair, the objections made by the Aldermen were read, and overruled unanimously.

The following communication was presented:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The provisional estimate of the City of New-York was made before the annexation of certain towns in the County of Westchester was consummated under the act therefor, by the people of the Counties of New-York and Westchester at the last general election, and, therefore, the consideration of that subject did not come before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board of Aldermen have suggested certain additions to the said provisional estimate for the expenses of the annexed territory in the year 1874, but these provisions appear to be incomplete, and as not properly meeting the exigency.

The amounts required for the said annexed territory in the ensuing financial year may be stated upon the best data which has been obtained for the final estimate as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For "the maintenance and government, during 1874, of public places, streets, roads, avenues, bridges, tunnels, and sewers," as per estimate of that department	$50,000
For lighting streets and roads, say	50,000

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

For expenses of Police Department proper	$120,000
For street cleaning	30,000
As per estimate of this department	150,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

For salaries of teachers and employes, supplies and repairs to buildings, furniture, heating apparatus, rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, as per estimate of this department	$166,583

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

For support of the poor and care of prisoners, as per its estimate	$20,000

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To additional expenses, as per estimate of this department	$7,500

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

For salaries Deputy Commissioners and clerks, as per estimate of this department	$14,400

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

For salaries and expenses, as per estimate of this department	$17,500

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For salaries and expenses, as per estimate of this department	$162,860

POLICE AND CIVIL COURTS.

For salaries of two Justices and clerks and employes	$32,800

The foregoing estimates are exclusive of any provision for payment of interest on debt and obligations of the said annexed territory which may be charged upon the City of New-York.

The additional provision has been made for the expenses of the Finance Department, upon which will be thrown largely increased labors in the ascertainment and adjustment of the accounts and obligations of the annexed territory, as it is understood that the affairs of the towns are in much confusion. The total appropriations for the Finance Department are less than those called for in 1873 by the sum of $2,000; they are less than the appropriation of 1872 by $117,253 64. The business of the department has more than doubled since the passage of the charter, and the work yet to be done of sifting out old claims is very great. The appropriation for arrears of gas in the Department of Public Parks was reduced by the Board of Apportionment to $58,000 from $63,000, because the park officers had transmitted the bills at their face at prices higher than the same companies are charging for street-lamps.

The Board of Apportionment therefore fixed the amount at $58,000 in the provisional estimate, but the Board of Aldermen propose to reinstate the amount. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should approve of the increase of the estimate as proposed by the Aldermen, it will render the taxes most onerous upon the small tax-payers, and do more damage to the interests of the City than those who have proposed it are likely to have estimated.

The propositions of the Board of Aldermen were not perhaps fully considered with reference to their bearing on the business of the City and its interests. These additions, with adequate provision for Westchester County, (Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards,) will swell the percentage of taxation for 1874 up to fully three and one-half per cent., and would drive people and business from the City.

The works of the City can go forward on a system now provided, with some legislative amendments, and no new burdens to the tax-payers should be countenanced, any further than is actually necessary.

The total City and County levy amounts, without the additions proposed by the Board of Aldermen, to $38,253,114 16, or about 3.40 per cent. on the valuation of 1873. These valuations will be increased by the Westchester Wards, but probably not so much as to bring down the rate to less than 3.33 per cent.

It will be seen that the increase in the strictly departmental appropriations of this year over last, including the increase for Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, (Westchester County,) is $1,895,276 19, as follows:

Department.	1873.	1874.	Increase.
Legislative	$205,597 17	$193,500 00	
Mayoralty	50,241 38	59,500 00	$9,258 62
Finance	477,010 69	475,000 00	
Taxes and Assessments	149,162 00	157,400 00	8,238 00
Law	109,835 40	138,370 00	28,434 60
Public Works	1,449,500 00	1,632,500 00	183,000 00
Public Parks	495,000 00	665,500 00	170,500 00
Buildings	78,000 00	115,760 00	37,760 00
Charities and Correction	1,480,000 00	1,541,685 50	81,685 50
Health	243,819 19	224,750 00	
Police	4,101,120 00	4,495,894 00	394,342 47

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—Elizabeth, Queen of England—Sig. Salvini, Signora Piamonti. Afternoon—Dramatic Performance.

PARK THEATRE—Lady of Lyons—Mr. Charles Fisher. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Parricide—Mr. Charles Fisher; Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S THEATRE—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Woman in White—Mr. Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox; Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Children of the Wood—The Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—A Man of Honor—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Dead Heart—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2.

NEW-YORK.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUTLER'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Mssrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

THEATRE F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Lilian's Last Love—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—Piano Concert by Miss Tom. Evening—Symphony Concert.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Promenade Concert by Gilmore's Band.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family newspaper published; it contains the latest news and the most correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable people of the community.

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Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

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WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, Advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 Third Avenue, corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

The condition of our advertisement columns to-day would serve to remind our readers of nothing else did, that Christmas is at hand. It is the season when most hearts (and pockets) are open, although there has been much reason of late in trade, we hope will cease, at least for the next two years to come. It is a good thing to give gifts to friends once a year, and above all to remember the children, in whose young hearts Christmas is still a season to be marked with a white stone. We older folk cannot be expected to feel quite so enthusiastic about it—we mean in its purely secular aspect—for the long series of Christmas Days to which the young look forward is circumscribed indeed. We recollect what HORACE told his friend, that *vita summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam*. And, moreover, there are the memorials which time has made, and which no years can fill up. But the exchange of friendly memorials must not cease because some friends are gone; and the illusions of childhood should be preserved. Let us hope, therefore, that the appeals which appear in our advertising columns will not be made in vain. Our business houses have done their best to consult every variety of taste, and their enterprise ought to be suitably rewarded. We are never in favor of extravagance, but for once we advise everybody to spend a little money in endeavoring to make somebody else happy.

The Senate has adjourned without confirming the nomination of Attorney General WILLIAMS as Chief Justice. From all that we can learn, certain specific charges have been made against Mr. WILLIAMS, which, on investigation, will be found wholly groundless. The opposition has thus very largely weakened its strength. It would have done better to have confined itself to what lawyers call the "general issue." As it is, when the specific accusations break down, Mr. WILLIAMS will stand a better chance than he did before. Lawyers everywhere regret the nomination; the general public think that a much stronger one might have been made. These are simple matters of fact, which the President is doubtless as well aware of as any of us; and although this is not a subject which newspapers can decide, we cannot, as faithful representatives of public opinion, refrain from expressing the wish that the President would reconsider his nomination during the recess, and send in another name. While Gen. GRANT always has the firmness to adhere to any determination which he is convinced is founded on right and justice, he has also shown a wise and proper regard for public opinion; and in this instance he might make a graceful concession to that opinion, certainly without detriment to public interests. At the same time we are bound to say that we utterly disbelieve the scandals and accusations which have been circulated to the disadvantage of Mr. WILLIAMS. But is he the best man for the post?

In the interests of the tax-payers of New-York, it is to be hoped that trade will be good and money plentiful next Fall. Otherwise, there is a fair chance of a good deal of property being sold to pay taxes. This year, the rate is 2½ per cent., and people find it sufficiently difficult to pay, although it is the lowest rate covering all expenditures which the City has had for years. For 1874, the rate will be 3.33 per cent. on the valuation of 1873. Any tax-payer can pretty nearly calculate the effect of this by adding one-third to the amount of the taxes he has lately paid, or is about to pay. If he wants to know the reason for this large demand on his purse, he can have it in two words—Ring plunder. Democratic misappropriation of the Canal Fund accounts for the greater part of the $1,500,000 increase on State taxes; the increase of $2,600,000 on the interest of the City and County debt would never have been required but for the swindling rule of Tammany; and the $600,000 required for debt redemption would have provided itself had the revenues of the City been honestly managed previous to 1872. Let every tax-payer remember that one-fourth of his taxes for 1874 goes to provide for over $9,000,000 of interest on the City and County debt, and let him reflect on the other suggestive figures published this morning, before he allows himself to be deluded into the belief that a Reform administration is responsible for burdens which it never contracted, and expenditures for which the law commands it to provide.

There is a suggestion of retributive justice on the Spaniards in Cuba to be found in the fact of a steamer called the *Santiago de Cuba* having successfully effected the landing of a filibustering expedition, not far from the scene of the late massacre, and in the further fact that in the interior, among the mountains of Puerto Principe, 500 Spanish soldiers were caught in a Cuban ambuscade and 200 of them killed. To the credit of the insurgents, they paid some attention to the enemy's wounded, and sent them under escort to the vicinity of the Spanish lines. Such adhesion to the ordinary rules of civilized warfare will probably not prevent the Spaniards from unceremoniously shooting every one of the men serving under GOMEZ whom they can lay hands on.

We should like to see Congress make a thorough revision of the system of printing and distributing public documents. Under the old method, the business was an expensive nuisance. A great deal was printed that was not good for anything, and a great deal of that which was good was wasted. Surely, it is quite possible for the more experienced members to devise a plan by which really useful documents can be distributed to those who will profit by them. We should not be inclined to include in this class a full report of the speeches of members; probably the country generally learns all that it requires of the proceedings of Congress through the papers. But there are many reports made by committees and from departments, and many records of special bureaus, such as that of Statistics, that of Education, and the special bureaus of the War and Navy Offices, which are well worth general distribution. And it would be quite proper to distribute these at public expense, if it were possible to limit the publication to those which are really useful. There is room for economy, however, in the manner in which the printing and binding are done.

The agreement made with the Spanish Minister Nov. 29, contained two unconditional promises on the part of Spain—one for the surrender of the *Virginius*, and another for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew. Both of these have now been fulfilled. Meantime, as our Government is doing everything in its power to ascertain the true character of the *Virginius*, it would be interesting to know what Spain is doing toward trying and punishing those of her officials who have violated treaty obligations with this country. That there has been such a violation, and of a gross and wicked kind, we suppose is not open to doubt. For our part, we shall feel that, much as Spain has done, she will be deeply disgraced, and this country will be greatly wronged, if the authors of the lawless Santiago massacre are not brought to punishment.

With the adjournment for the holidays the Civil Rights bill goes over. We do not know that this slight delay is to be regretted, if it results in getting the measure carefully guarded, "so that," as Mr. EDMUNDS put it the other day, "the courts cannot escape from it." The bill has been twice killed at previous sessions by filibustering on the part of the Democrats, and once this was done in the height of the Greeley fever, when the party was seeking to carry the South on the pretext that it was more friendly than the Republicans to the rights of the negro.

NUMBER FOUR.

Among all the unconvicted crew of Tammany plunderers, there is none whose conviction will be hailed with more general satisfaction than that of "HARRY" GENET. It is true that a majority of the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District were found ready only six weeks ago to elect him to the Legislature. But this was only a fresh evidence of how completely the impudent swagger of GENET had imposed upon some of his neighbors, and how thoroughly his corrupt influence had established itself over others. GENET was one of the few satellites of the Ring who were not politically dead, and the fact that he possessed the power to work further mischief is one reason the more for congratulating the community that he has at last received the indelible stamp of a felon.

Throughout all his disreputable career, GENET maintained a studied contempt for public opinion. His Bohemian admirers called him "bluff HARRY," because he never attempted to varnish his manners, which were those of a rowdy, or his morals, which were those of a scamp. His traffic in legislative corruption was open and shameless, and he was accustomed to show an ostentatious disregard of decency in the company he frequently introduced within the walls of the State Senate. When the general ruin of the Fall of 1871 forced the prominent Ring leaders into exile or into cautious retirement from public observation, GENET almost alone seemed to have a wonderful antidote against sinking. Though even Tammany Hall cast him out, he continued to keep up the confident assumption of innocence, and the steadfast expectation of restored power. He was the lesser TWEED of Harlem, and acted up, even more successfully than his master, to the boast that the storm would blow over. The foundations of the Harlem Court-house, valued at $80,000 and charged at $300,000, remain an impressive memento of the frauds of GENET. A splendid residence with "palatial" stables was meanwhile pushed on to completion, that there might be at least something to show for materials and pay not otherwise accounted for. The impudence of the "boss" of the Harlem Ring was visible even in minute details, for on the carriage-step in front of his new residence the passer-by can hardly fail to notice in deeply-cut and highly-gilt letters the name "H. W. GENET." The City has not a great deal of money to spare at present, but the purchase of that carriage step would be an excellent investment, since with the trifling addition of "present address Sing Sing," it might be profitably placed in a conspicuous situation for the instruction of the voters of the Twenty-first District in particular, and for a warning to Harlem politicians generally.

GENET's case is a forcible illustration of the danger to which professional thieves and thieves in office are equally exposed—that of overreaching themselves. The leading members of the Ring were undoubtedly responsible for the misappropriation of millions of public money, before the Interim Board of Audit offered a golden opportunity for enriching themselves. But had the case of their previous operations not rendered them somewhat overconfident, they would probably have been careful enough to cover up the method of dividing the "swag" practiced on the occasion, which furnished the groundwork for their indictment. So with GENET. He was for two years Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the Senate, and is said to have made the position worth $100,000 a year. He went into the Young Democracy fight for a bigger slice of pay and plunder, and his very large present and prospective share of the Harlem Court-house job was evidently one of the conditions of a return to allegiance. Not content with drawing his pay as a Commissioner for doing next to nothing, and his pay as counsel for doing nothing at all; not content with procuring sinecure positions, under the commission, for his father-in-law, two brothers-in-law, and a cousin—not content even with all the pickings which his practiced hand knew well how to extract from such a job, he must needs bring himself within the reach of the law by getting money for materials never furnished, on the strength of a bill every item of which was a falsehood, and by means of a warrant whose indorsement was a forgery.

GENET chose his time badly for stealing that paltry $4,802. He got his fraudulent bill drawn up soon after the date when the attacks of THE TIMES had scared the Ring into procuring the whitewashing report of the Astor-Taylor-Roberts committee, and just before HALL was goaded into publishing CONNOLLY'S financial statement, which fully justified all that this journal had ever charged against the Municipal plunderers. He cashed his warrant just on the eve of our crushing disclosures of July, 1871; and when, on Aug. 7 of the same year, THE TIMES published a very complete history of the Harlem Court-house swindle, he probably resolved to hand over the money and the responsibility for drawing it to J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON. GENET was able to throw just enough mystery around this transaction to have given any jury, with a corrupt leaning in his favor, a fair excuse for acquitting him. It is a very cogent proof of the healthy tone of public sentiment now prevailing in regard to all such offenders, that no difficulty has been found in getting twelve citizens to do their entire duty in regard to GENET's case. Judge DANIELS' charge was a model of clear exposition and thorough judicial fairness. Addressed to intelligent and fair-minded men, it was just the kind of charge calculated to place the evidence and the comments of counsel in their true relation to the case. This City already owes Judge DANIELS much for his salutary rulings on questions affecting the relations of the local Treasury to disputed claims against it; another debt has been added to this in his remarkably able and impartial conduct of this Genet trial. The jury which has given one more vindication of an institution which was in some danger of falling into contempt will be remembered while people cherish the memory of the present period of triumph for public justice.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

On Thursday Prof. AGASSIZ passed away forever from our sight, and to-day he is only a great name. His memory will be honored on both sides of the ocean. Men hardly less eminent than himself will express their appreciation of his genius and his personal worth, and not improbably his features will be handed down to posterity in marble or in bronze. But there is a way of doing him honor which the great naturalist would have much preferred. If he could have been sure that he had awakened such a love of science in this country as to cause it to be pursued with an eagerness and an entire self-devotion kindred to his own, he would have felt that to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of his achievements, and that in so doing he had indeed raised up for himself a monument more enduring than brass. But he has gone; and where are his successors? Where are the men, where is the man, standing ready to take up the lamp of science that has fallen from his hand? The Faculty of Harvard, in their dignified notice of their colleague's death, say: "By his direct teachings and by his example he has raised up a generation of younger teachers of natural science, who cultivate his spirit, emulate his devotion, and spread abroad his methods of instruction." We wish that we could accept this statement as literally true. That there are men among us who are studying or who will study physical science intelligently, creditably, and, above all, profitably, there is no reason to doubt; but the aspect of the present, no less than the memory of the past, forbids a sanguine confidence in the assertion of the Harvard professors. The absence of men who pursue learning for learning's sake, who study nature for the sake of knowing her, is a characteristic feature of our society, and one which shows that we have not yet attained the very highest point in intellectual development. In intelligence inferior to no other people, in the general diffusion of education of a certain degree superior to others, we rarely, if ever, produce this supremest flower of intellectual culture.

Among the reasons for a lack so much to be deplored must be reckoned our democratic spirit and our unparalleled material prosperity. These work together to lower, practically, our respect for intellectual pursuits, and even our deference for any intellectual eminence which is not accompanied by political distinction, or the possession of at least a moderate degree of wealth. We are so generally absorbed in money getting, to get money is here so comparatively easy, and so inclined are we to measure the value of any success by the standard of money-productiveness, that, as the mathematician asked about the great symphony, "What does it all prove?" so we ask about any discovery in science or in literature, Well, how much is it worth? If a man's work will not help him, or other people, to make money, we are apt to regard it as a waste of time and energy which might better have been given to something more "practical." For the inventors of steam-boats, and electric telegraphs, and sewing-machines, and monitors, we have a very profound respect—one which we give to all successful endeavor that has its outward sign in dollars and cents. That is a claim which is admitted, and can be comprehended by—shall we say is suited to?—the meanest capacity. It is with no disposition to disparage the value of such achievements that we make these remarks, with no lack of appreciation of the great service which they have rendered to mankind. But there is something better and higher; and that was exemplified to the admiration of all the world in the life and the labors of the man who "had no time to make money." For there can be no doubt that the disposition to get money thins the ranks of our men of science and men of letters, who, as they advance in years, cool in enthusiasm, and stop and turn aside to put their acquirements to what is called practical use. They are not content to be poor in purse and rich in knowledge. It would be unpleasant to go into particulars, and to mention names, but instances could be pointed out of men who, entering upon the pursuit of science, or of literature, with singular fitness for their task, and bright prospects of success, have stopped in mid-career to put such acquirement and such distinction as they have already gained to the mere use of getting money. And they are not so much to be blamed here for such a course as they would be in any other country; for the constitution of our society—if it can be said to have a constitution—is not such as to foster in them any other spirit. Cambridge, where Agassiz lived, is almost the only place in the country where mere money has comparatively little weight in the social scale. Cambridge society is styled cold and exclusive, and, indeed, the ill-bred and stupid do not find a ready welcome there. But unless those who know the social tone of the place misreport it, there is there a union of simplicity and refinement, with a noticeable absence of affectation and self-consciousness of all kinds, even intellectual, which has a great and a peculiar charm. And nowhere is worth so little measured by a money standard.

It must be confessed, we fear, that wives and mothers are responsible for no little of our too general disinclination for that steady, persevering pursuit of high intellectual aims, of which AGASSIZ was such a bright example. They are naturally ambitious of the outward signs of social position, and also, on account of those they love, eager for the solid advantages to be obtained by money. They are not content if they cannot be dressed as finely and "receive" as elegantly as their friends do; and also they fret if their children do not have such advantages of education and association as will secure for them an enviable future. And thus husbands and fathers are driven not only to ceaseless labor—that they would bear willingly—but to the abandonment of their best loved pursuits, and their highest, most cherished purposes. Thus, again, money-productiveness comes to be the test of the value of all intellectual labor, even with men who would gladly devote their lives to science or to literature, and perhaps be willing, for themselves, even to be poor in a society in which poverty is almost a reproach. Thus it is that high aspirations are checked, and that strong resolves are broken. And thus it will be, until we have advanced to such a point of civilization and culture that we shall award that something which is only expressed by the word "consideration" to other eminence than that which is attained in politics or in trade. Of all these considerations, however, Prof. AGASSIZ was careless. His purpose was inflexible. He and nature were sufficient to each other. It remains to be seen whether his example and his teachings will raise up among his native pupils his worthy successor.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

Now that Congress has adjourned for the holidays, the members will have time to turn over in their minds what has been going on at Washington—and what is still more important, they may take the opportunity to find out how their constituents feel in regard to their actions and speeches. If it is any consolation to them, they may reflect, at least, that they have not been objects of indifference to the public. Their doings have been watched more attentively and more intelligently for the past three weeks than is at all usual with a new Congress of the off year in politics. A good many things have occurred to awaken the public mind to a strong interest in national politics since the Fall of 1872, when this Congress was elected, and the people are watching the course of their representatives very much more narrowly, and judging them very much more critically, than was the case a couple of years ago. And we beg to call the attention of Congressmen to the fact that they are not only more closely watched than heretofore, but that they are watched in a very different way. For many years before the last Presidential election, the people were so intent on the accomplishment of a few prominent ends, the establishment of a few great principles, that if Congressmen preserved a consistent record as to these, and kept in good standing with the office-holding and office-seeking at home, they were pretty sure of getting on. We do not say that all members of Congress contented themselves with this. They did not. Some of them labored as hard and as carefully as if the details of their task were constantly scrutinized. But most of them were well content, if they were not taken to task by their constituents, to do as little work as possible.

Now, as some Congressmen see, and as they will all do well to see, this state of things is changed. The people have had their minds unusually aroused to the daily transactions of Congress. They are on the lookout for things as to which they have been very indulgent in the past. They know there has been a good deal of jobbery, corruption, intriguing, self-seeking, and recklessness of the public welfare in Congress. How could they help knowing it, when Congress has informed them? In the nature of things the public cannot know the limits of these evils. They are suspicious that there may be a great deal more than they have seen. They did not dream of what they have had proved to them until they saw it. They are watching very closely to detect what may be yet undisclosed.

We by no means regret this condition of the public mind. It is partly produced, it is true, by exaggerated and malicious fault-finding, but it is largely based on well-ascertained facts, and we are inclined to think that Congress will be none the worse for watching.

The impression made on the public mind by Congress thus far is not very favorable. The session began well. The members of both parties, with some slight exceptions, behaved with self-control and discretion in regard to the Cuban affair. They reflected fairly the temper of the people, which was at once firm and sensible. The Republicans, moreover, set out well in the matter of the salary increase, by resolving on the substantial repeal of last year's bill, and by appointing a committee to carry out the purpose of the party. The organization of the House was accomplished promptly, and in the selection of Mr. BLAINE as Speaker, the House of Representatives showed its regard for the best opinion of the country, which cordially approves the manly and consistent course of that gentleman. The committees were chosen in a way that will not seriously hinder the best work of the House. The Senate proceeded immediately to business, and has borne itself throughout the brief session with dignity, and has done as much business as could fairly be asked of it. It has forwarded the real business of the session as fast as possible, and it has entered on the discussion of financial affairs—which is all that could be reasonably expected. But the House has wasted an immense amount of time in talk over the salary measure, most of which has been personal, petty, bitter, unbusiness-like, and tedious. It has disappointed the hopes it raised at the beginning, and when every one was ready to praise, it has compelled us all to think of it with disappointment.

This is our view of the public feeling toward Congress. We trust that members will take ample opportunity to test its correctness. If they do, we are confident they will return to Washington in a frame of mind fitted for better work. They have a heavy responsibility resting on them. The country expects a great deal of them, and it will be their own fault if the country is disappointed.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD to the Bench of the Second District Court, made vacant by the death of Justice KIVLEN, is, we trust, the first step toward a thorough reform of these minor tribunals. It puts a man of character, and a lawyer of experience, in a post which has too often heretofore been occupied by men of as little character as legal knowledge. Yet both are, in one sense, as essential to the administration of justice in these District Courts as in the Court of Appeals itself.

One especial abuse Judge FIELD, in his opening address, has promised to reform—that is, the custom which has prevailed in the District Courts of permitting men to practice who were not regularly admitted to the Bar. That such a custom must have opened the way to a vast deal of roguery and oppression of the poor may be readily conjectured. Besides, it is expressly forbidden by statute—for which, however, many of these Justices have about the same regard as Lord THURLOW once expressed for an act of Parliament. It is hard enough to get honest and capable lawyers by the application of regular examinations, which are still far from being, either as to character or attainments, sufficiently strict. Without these mild precautions it would be next to impossible. These self-constituted attorneys, it is true, exposed themselves to the risk of fine and imprisonment for each offense, but it was a risk which they knew well how to evade.

This practice should be stopped in all the District Courts, and we are glad to see that Judge FIELD sets so good an example. In promising also to correct the abuse of unauthorized or exorbitant fees, he gives further earnest of his coming usefulness. We trust, moreover, he will give his attention to enforcing that provision of the law which forbids Marshals or Constables of these courts, or other persons engaged in serving process, from practicing as attorneys in the courts or cases where they have been so engaged. The object of the regulation is plain; its violations have been frequent, and the result has invariably been injustice and expense to a class of the community who can least afford either. Another wrong too common, which we look no longer to see repeated in the Second District, consists in the outrageous delays which sometimes lengthen out a trifling case beyond the time it would take in one of the higher courts. Complaints of this kind we have noticed before, but we do not anticipate that any such will be brought against Judge FIELD's administration. He will encourage them, we are sure, neither by the indolence and neglect of some of his associates, nor by that notorious favoritism which has long prevailed in the District Courts, and has given to the "attorney" who had the "ear of the Justice," a power practically absolute. To the annoyances resulting from these practices many lawyers can testify, and the assurance that in the Second District Court they will not have to encounter them will bring, we predict, to the new Justice a large accession of business.

In short, Judge FIELD has [illegible] to make his court [illegible]

therein to confer on the community a greater service than he might be able to render in a much higher station. It is of such men that the Bench of the District Courts has need.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini, with to-day's performance of "Elizabeth," will bring to a close his representations in this City. It was intended to give "Othello" this afternoon, but the programme was changed. "Elizabeth" was acted for the first time last night. The occasion was the benefit of Signora Piamonti. It is to be regretted that the entertainment did not attract a larger audience, for Signora Piamonti is an actress of decided talent and a very painstaking and industrious performer. That she is not more richly endowed by nature is a positive misfortune, for she has sensibility, intelligence, power, and abundant experience. As it is, the lady is at a serious disadvantage when appearing with Signor Salvini, whose voice and physique alone raise him far above his associates. As Signora Piamonti fills the principal part in "Elizabeth," it is not, therefore, wonderful if the interest of the recital was slighter than usual. The artist portrayed with considerable variety and elaborateness the character so substantially and impressively realized by Mme. Ristori, but the simple lack of personal dignity and voice reduced what we remember as a tragic personation to the plane of a forcible melodramatic effort. Signora Piamonti, however, was much applauded throughout the evening, and was called before the curtain again and again. But the actual eloquence of the performance lay in Signor Salvini's acting when, as *Essex*, at the end of the third act, he defies the wrath of the sovereign who has sought to humiliate him. Signor Salvini personated *Essex* with very little courtliness of delivery or manner, and the savage ways of *Othello* and *Ingomar*, were often brought to mind, albeit the surroundings were of a different kind. Still it was impossible to calmly consider the merits or demerits of his work at such a stage of proceedings as we refer to, and when the house fairly rose as the storm of passion burst forth in all its fury, the audience yielded to an influence more potent than could result from study and art. To-day, we should note, Signor Salvini actually bids farewell to New-York. After a lengthened tour throughout the West Indies and Mexico, he will visit South America, and thence will proceed homeward. Mr. Maurice Grau, the youngest of our managers and one of the most enterprising, accompanies, of course, Signor Salvini for some weeks; the South American representations are under the tragedian's own direction. We shall be glad to hear that Signor Salvini's venture has been profitable, and shall be particularly pleased if we learn that Mr. Maurice Grau, who, after making known to American audiences the foremost of pianists militant, has now brought across the Atlantic an actor of unquestionable greatness, has the same reasons for satisfaction at Signor Salvini's visit as were supplied to him by Mr. Rubinstein's. No one has labored more diligently in his profession than Mr. Grau; tidings that something besides expressions of gratitude has rewarded his latest exertions will surely be welcomed by everybody.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The new play at Wallack's, announced as from the pen of Mr. Dion Boucicault, is to be produced this evening. The distribution of parts will bring into requisition the services of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Beckett, and Polk; of Miss Jefferys-Lewis; of Mme. Ponisi, and of Miss Laura Alexander—the latter a débutante.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The first concert of the present (the sixteenth) season of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn is to take place at the Academy of Music to-night, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and with the vocal co-operation of Mlle. Ostava Torriani. The programme—an excellent one—is as follows:

Symphony, No. 3, Op. 153, "Im Walde," (In the Forest).....Raff
Aria, "Des Bijoux," from "Faust."....Gounod
Mlle. Torriani.
Overture, "Coriolanus," Op. 62.....Beethoven
Scherso, "La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des Songes"...Berlioz
Grand Scene from "Hamlet."....Thomas
Mlle. Torriani.
"Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2.....Liszt

PERSONAL.

Miss Ada Dyas, from the Princesses Theatre, London, arrived by the Java yesterday, and is engaged by Mr. Daly for a series of seasons at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF PRESIDENT WHITE AND OTHERS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Cornell investigation was continued here to-day before the Commissioner, Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Cornell, and the President, and various officers of the university were present. Mr. McGuire did not appear.

President White testified that he knew nothing personally of the value of Western lands save from the reports, nor of Mr. Cornell's land operations, except in a general way as a Trustee, but that he knew that attempts were made by Mr. Cornell during nearly three years to sell 100,000 acres of land at $5 an acre, but without success; that he steadily refused to sell at $4 until Controller Nichols, Gov. Hoffman, Horace Greeley, Edwin Morgan, Erastus Brooks, Judge Folger, and the witness, and all the other Trustees had signed a request to him to do so, on the ground that it was absolutely necessary.

In answer to a question, President White testified that neither he nor any other member of the Faculty, to his knowledge, had ever had any interest in any sale or purchases of the lands. The President also testified that the university authorities had complied with the Congressional and State acts in every particular; that they had strictly obeyed the law which declares that general scientific and classical branches should not be excluded, but that they had given more thought, care, and labor to the department of agriculture and the mechanic arts than to any others; that the number of students in mechanic arts was large and constantly increasing, and that if the number of students in agriculture was not yet large, the researches and experiments made had been valuable to the country; that more money had been expended on instruction relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts than had been received from the income from the national endowment; that since its organization seven years since, over $1,500,000 had been given to the institution by individuals. He also testified to the practical, as well as the scientific character of the institution in mechanical arts; that Mr. Sibley's gift to that department for the endowment of the building and machinery amounted to nearly $90,000.

Several members of the County Agricultural Society and of the Farmers' Club testified that the papers read by the students before those bodies had shown thoroughly natural as well as scientific instruction. The whole number of students this year is 460, and there are forty Professors.

The investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

[We have been requested—*not* by the Editor of the *Tribune*—to publish the following letter:]

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

A copy of your issue of the 19th inst., containing a personal to your old subscribers, is at hand. I cannot comply with your invitation to renew my subscription to the *Tribune* as at present conducted.

Obviously you cannot expect Republicans to contribute to its success under the flag you now float. I was a regular subscriber for the *Tribune* from the year 1868 to 1872, and was frequently denounced by some Democratic friends for even reading old Greeley's paper, as they loved to term him, for no living man was ever so bitterly denounced as Mr. Greeley had been by Virginia Democrats.

I was also as bitterly denounced by the same party last year for giving my influence and support to the election of Gen. Grant.

If you have found two Democratic friends for the one you have lost in me, you certainly cannot miss my support, and can afford to let me contribute my mite toward the maintenance of papers which uphold principles dear to me as a Republican. I can assure you of one thing—there is not a Republican in my neighborhood that will indorse the *Tribune* flouting its rebel Democratic flag of the present day.

Now, as the Democratic nation the *Tribune* as their

vantage of Mr. WILLIAMS. But is he the best man for the post?

In the interests of the tax-payers of New-York, it is to be hoped that trade will be good and money plentiful next Fall. Otherwise, there is a fair chance of a good deal of property being sold to pay taxes. This year, the rate is 2½ per cent., and people find it sufficiently difficult to pay, although it is the lowest rate covering all expenditures which the City has had for years. For 1874, the rate will be 3.33 per cent. on the valuation of 1873. Any tax-payer can pretty nearly calculate the effect of this by adding one-third to the amount of the taxes he has lately paid, or is about to pay. If he wants to know the reason for this large demand on his purse, he can have it in two words—Ring plunder. Democratic misappropriation of the Canal Fund accounts for the greater part of the $1,500,000 increase on State taxes; the increase of $2,600,000 on the interest of the City and County debt would never have been required but for the swindling rule of Tammany; and the $600,000 required for debt redemption would have provided itself had the revenues of the City been honestly managed previous to 1872. Let every tax-payer remember that one-fourth of his taxes for 1874 goes to provide for over $9,000,000 of interest on the City and County debt, and let him reflect on the other suggestive figures published this morning, before he allows himself to be deluded into the belief that a Reform administration is responsible for burdens which it never contracted, and expenditures for which the law commands it to provide.

There is a suggestion of retributive justice on the Spaniards in Cuba to be found in the fact of a steamer called the *Santiago de Cuba* having successfully effected the landing of a filibustering expedition, not far from the scene of the late massacre, and in the further fact that in the interior, among the mountains of Puerto Principe, 500 Spanish soldiers were caught in a Cuban ambuscade and 200 of them killed. To the credit of the insurgents, they paid some attention to the enemy's wounded, and sent them under escort to the vicinity of the Spanish lines. Such adhesion to the ordinary rules of civilized warfare will probably not prevent the Spaniards from unceremoniously shooting every one of the men serving under GOMEZ whom they can lay hands on.

We should like to see Congress make a thorough revision of the system of printing and distributing public documents. Under the old method, the business was an expensive nuisance. A great deal was printed that was not good for anything, and a great deal of that which was good was wasted. Surely, it is quite possible for the more experienced members to devise a plan by which really useful documents can be distributed to those who will profit by them. We should not be inclined to include in this class a full report of the speeches of members; probably the country generally learns all that it requires of the proceedings of Congress through the papers. But there are many reports made by committees and from departments, and many records of special bureaus, such as that of Statistics, that of Education, and the special bureaus of the War and Navy Offices, which are well worth general distribution. And it would be quite proper to distribute these at public expense, if it were possible to limit the publication to those which are really useful. There is room for economy, however, in the manner in which the printing and binding are done.

The agreement made with the Spanish Minister Nov. 29, contained two unconditional promises on the part of Spain—one for the surrender of the *Virginius*, and another for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew. Both of these have now been fulfilled. Meantime, as our Government is doing everything in its power to ascertain the true character of the *Virginius*, it would be interesting to know what Spain is doing toward trying and punishing those of her officials who have violated treaty obligations with this country. That there has been such a violation, and of a gross and wicked kind, we suppose is not open to doubt. For our part, we shall feel that, much as Spain has done, she will be deeply disgraced, and this country will be greatly wronged, if the authors of the lawless Santiago massacre are not brought to punishment.

With the adjournment for the holidays the Civil Rights bill goes over. We do not know that this slight delay is to be regretted, if it results in getting the measure carefully guarded, "so that," as Mr. EDMUNDS put it the other day, "the courts cannot escape from it." The bill has been twice killed at previous sessions by filibustering on the part of the Democrats, and once this was done in the height of the Greeley fever, when the party was seeking to carry the South on the pretext that it was more friendly than the Republicans to the rights of the negro.

NUMBER FOUR.

Among all the unconvicted crew of Tammany plunderers, there is none whose conviction will be hailed with more general satisfaction than that of "HARRY" GENET. It is true that a majority of the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District were found ready only six weeks ago to elect him to the Legislature. But this was only a fresh evidence of how completely the impudent swagger of GENET had imposed upon some of his neighbors, and how thoroughly his corrupt influence had established itself over others. GENET was one of the few satellites of the Ring who were not politically dead, and the fact that he possessed the power to work further mischief is one reason the more for congratulating the community that he has at last received the indelible stamp of a felon.

Throughout all his disreputable career, GENET maintained a studied contempt for public opinion. His Bohemian admirers called him "bluff HARRY," because he never attempted to varnish his manners, which were those of a rowdy, or his morals, which were those of a scamp. His traffic in legislative corruption was open and shameless, and he was accustomed to show an ostentatious disregard of decency in the company he frequently introduced within the walls of the State Senate. When the general ruin of the Fall of 1871 forced the prominent Ring leaders into exile or into cautious retirement from public observation, GENET almost alone seemed to have a wonderful antidote against sinking. Though even Tammany Hall cast him out, he continued to keep up the confident assumption of innocence, and the steadfast expectation of restored power. He was the lesser TWEED of Harlem, and acted up, even more successfully than his master, to the boast that the storm would blow over. The foundations of the Harlem Court-house, valued at $80,000 and charged at $300,000, remain an impressive memento of the frauds of GENET. A splendid residence with "palatial" stables was meanwhile pushed on to completion, that there might be at least something to show for materials and pay not otherwise accounted for. The impudence of the "boss" of the Harlem Ring was visible even in minute details, for on the carriage-step in front of his new residence the passer-by can hardly fail to notice in deeply-cut and highly-gilt letters the name "H. W. GENET." The City has not a great deal of money to spare at present, but the purchase of that carriage step would be an excellent investment, since with the trifling addition of "present address Sing Sing," it might be profitably placed in a conspicuous situation for the instruction of the voters of the Twenty-first District in particular, and for a warning to Harlem politicians generally.

GENET's case is a forcible illustration of the danger to which professional thieves and thieves in office are equally exposed—that of overreaching themselves. The leading members of the Ring were undoubtedly responsible for the misappropriation of millions of public money, before the Interim Board of Audit offered a golden opportunity for enriching themselves. But had the case of their previous operations not rendered them somewhat overconfident, they would probably have been careful enough to cover up the method of dividing the "swag" practiced on the occasion, which furnished the groundwork for their indictment. So with GENET. He was for two years Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE TOWNS ANNEXED TO NEW-YORK—VISIT OF NEW-YORK SUPERVISORS TO WHITE PLAINS.

The endeavor to apportion the indebtedness of the three towns of Westchester County, recently annexed to New-York, namely, Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, has so far only reached an initial stage. Yesterday a subcommittee of the New-York Board of Supervisors proceeded to White Plains to meet there the Supervisors of Westchester County, with the view of establishing a basis upon which to determine the indebtedness of the three annexed towns. The subcommittee in question represented the Committee on Taxes and Finances, and consisted of Supervisors Ottendorfer and Koch. They were accompanied by Mr. J. C. Pinckney, Clerk of the board, and Mr. J. Kreizer, real estate broker, who was present in the capacity of expert to make an estimate on the part of the New-York Supervisors as to the value of the Westchester County property which might be inspected. The Westchester Supervisors by whom they were met were: Messrs. Francis M. Carpenter, Chairman of the board; A. O. Wiltsie, of Greenburg; Daniel Hunt, of Lonisboro', and Edmund G. Sutherland, of White Plains, accompanied by the Clerk of the board, Mr Charles E. Johnstone. As mentioned above, the proceedings of yesterday can only be regarded as initial, and the object of the visit of the subcommittee to Westchester County does not appear to be in anything more than an approximate condition of fulfillment. In brief, there seems to be a trifle of guessing as to whether the New-York people or those of Westchester will put the first estimate of value on the Westchester County property. The entire matter stands pretty much in this way: The bonded indebtedness of Westchester County is, in round numbers, about $645,000, made up in this way: The first issue of county bonds amounts to $502,000, payable in 1880, and the second issue to $120,000, of which the sum of $60,000 is payable in April next. In the matter of the Pelham Bridge bonds, $30,000 are still unpaid; in the case of Willets, the defaulting Treasurer, there is a bonded indebtedness of $113,000, for the Central Bridge $17,000, and for additions to the county buildings $13,000. In all cases in which the indebtedness belongs to the towns, the county has assumed the responsibility, as the towns themselves were unable to negotiate the bonds. This being the general indebtedness of the county, there must necessarily arise some abstruse calculations in the matter of fixing the portion which properly belongs to the different towns. For instance, $400,000 of the first issue of bonds there were five of the upper towns that did not take any share of the money, and in the second issue three of the towns did not participate. There are other elements, also, which will make matters somewhat complicated and render a suitable adjustment more or less difficult. The visit of the subcommittee of the New-York Board of Supervisors to White Plains yesterday went thus far. They inspected the County Poor-house, with farm attached, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, and afterward visited the Court-house and Jail, which constitute about all the county property of Westchester. The weather was comparatively severe in the prosecution of the work, but under the circumstances as much was done as possible, and the order of the proceedings was in this wise: The gentlemen from this City arrived in White Plains about 11 o'clock, and were cordially received by their brethren of Westchester County. Carriages were secured and then commenced a drive (about five miles) to the town of Mount Pleasant, in which the County Poor-house is situated. It was a tedious drive enough, too. The rain poured down unceasingly, and the mud road had arrived at the consistency of a stiff paste, through which the horses and carriages labored heavily. At length the Poor-house was reached, and kind hospitalities were extended to the visitors by its authorities. Under the conditions of weather indicated above, it can be readily understood that the out-door inspection was not very minute, and that the attached premises were but too particularly examined. The farm land in question consists of about 155 acres, all of which is under cultivation with the exception of some thirty-five acres. It appears that up to 1329 the towns provided for their own paupers, but then the county assumed the responsibility, and built the poor-house. The Boston Railroad takes off about 30 acres of the farm. The institution contains some 400 inmates, of whom 293 are males. The total number of insane inmates is twenty. After a cursory examination of the exterior of the building, the visitors were conducted through its different departments, and among other matters made the acquaintance of an aged French gentlewoman, whose pride is that she had known the great Napoleon, but has arrived at the patriarchal age of ninety-two, but is not merely intelligent, but brisk and quick-witted, and has a vivid recollection of the "big wars that made ambition virtue," in the stirring epoch through which she has passed. After the inspection of the Poor-house, the party journeyed back again to White Plains, where the New-York visitors were entertained by the local Supervisors to an excellently-served dinner at the Central House. The County Court-house and Jail were next inspected. They stand in close proximity, and are connected by a structure something after the fashion of the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, although in this case the transfer would not seem to be so abrupt as from a palace to a prison, a court-house having much more intimate connection with the latter. The Court-house is a solid and handsome structure. It cost originally $60,000, but by the extension of one of the wings, and the erection of an additional story, a further cost of $13,000 was incurred, which is heretofore referred to as a part of the bonded indebtedness of the County. The erection of the building in its present shape would cost now probably about $200,000. Mr. Kreizer, the expert, has not made up his mind as to the value to be assigned to the Court-house and Jail, but he estimates the value of the Poor-house and land attached at some $60,000. Property at White Plains is, however, vastly more valuable than at Mount Pleasant—so much so that the expert esteems the small plot of ground in connection with the Court-house much more valuable than the entire 155 acres attached to the Poor-house. When the value of these buildings is definitely settled, the question will arise as to what credit is to be given to the annexed towns, in estimating their indebtedness, by reason of their interest in these county works. It appears that the subcommittee of the New-York Board of Supervisors expected that their brethren of Westchester County would be ready with some statistics and estimates of value upon which to base their calculations; but in the absence of this state of facts, it is their intention to have a meeting in this City to-day, and as a result of such meeting, to forward a communication to the Westchester Supervisors, asking them to make a statement as to the character of their property, its valuation, the reason why such valuation was placed upon it, their indebtedness, and the authority for such indebtedness. This action will probably bring matters to a business issue; but as the case stands, it would appear as if both parties were fencing to obtain an advantage, and as if neither was disposed to take any hazardous advance.

THE MATTANO OUTRAGE.

It is stated by parties supposed to be conversant with the operations of the gang of river-thieves who infest the North and East Rivers, that William Dugan and William Carroll, charged with being two of the seven armed ruffians who robbed the brig Mattano and shot the Captain, and who were each sentenced to twenty years in State Prison, are innocent of the crime of which they have been convicted. It is now claimed that a man named Supple, well-known as "a runner" in the First Ward, is the man who committed the actual robbery, and that Carroll and Dugan are victims. Efforts are being made to discover the real actors in the crime, and the detectives say with every hope of success. In connection with these rumors it may not be amiss to state that the men were tried on different days by different juries, the jurors in the second trial having been challenged and examined before being accepted, and that Mrs. Connaughton, wife of the Captain of the brig, positively identified the prisoners as being two of the gang. Dugan, who was tried last, stated to a court officer, on the morning of the trial, that if he was convicted he would "give away" the other members of the gang.

"POLICEMEN AND THEIR CLUBS."

Capt. Bourne, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, whose conduct in regard to the clubbing of William Demming and his wife, on Saturday, the 13th inst., was referred to in THE TIMES of Friday last, writes to say that he was at first under the impression that Mrs. Demming was an improper character. Her husband was under the influence of liquor and when he (Bourne) advised him to go home used foul language toward him and drew a revolver, as if intending to shoot him. To get the revolver from Demming, the Captain states that he was obliged to use his club, and during the struggle that ensued Mrs. Demming rushed between them and accidentally received a blow from the club in the face. This version of the affair Capt. Bourne avers his willingness to verify upon oath.

LAW REPORTING.

The Council of Law Reporting appointed under the scheme adopted by the Bar Association, is as follows: Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Attorney General; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Lewis L. Delafield, Esq., Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Hon. James Emott, Montgomery H. Throop, Esq., Chief Justice Hand, Esq. The Court of Appeals and the General Term Justices of the Supreme Court will each appoint one member of the council. The Bar of the Cities of Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Syracuse may, whenever they choose, appoint a member of the council for each of those cities.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities held their fifth meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Reception-house of the Juvenile Asylum. Mr. Theo. Roosevelt, the President, occupying the chair, and Prof. Charles A. Joy acting as Secretary. A communication was received from the Board of Public Charities and Correction, acceding to the request of the Committee of Nine to appoint a committee of the Board, No. 66 Third avenue, to confer with the Committee of Nine upon the subject of the proposed Bureau, and were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the occupancy of the room. The circular issued to the charitable institutions was reported by the subcommittee, Dr. Hall and Prof. Joy, and approved. Inquiries at the present moment on the part of applicants will be premature, as the bureau will be occupied a few days longer in procuring the information called for in their circular. Hereafter all the business of the committee will be conducted at their office, No. 66 Third avenue, where the next meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Wm. Gellmann, presiding, held its final meeting for the present year at its hall, No. 349 Bowery, last night. Resolutions introduced by the Executive Committee were passed, approving of the policy and course of the Government in effecting a settlement of the Virginius affair, and eulogizing its firmness in demanding reparation and the restoration of the captured steamer in a manner calculated to preserve peace. It was further resolved, that the same firmness on the part of our Government will be expected in demanding indemnity for those of the crew and passengers of that vessel who were imprisoned by the Spaniards, and the prompt punishment of the officers who are responsible for the execution of the victims.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The Sunnyside, which left this City on Tuesday for Troy, did not arrive there until noon on Thursday, having taken forty-two hours to make the trip, on account of the dense fog which prevailed. Capt. Jeson says that he has been on the river for many years, but never experienced a fog which rendered navigation so perilous. The Sunnyside dropped her anchor in mid-river at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, when the fog became so dense that the faintest outline of either shore was not visible. The boat remained in this condition for sixteen hours. After the fog lifted they proceeded slowly as far as Catskill, where it remained until 6 o'clock on Thursday morning.

HEAVY BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the basement door of the premises No. 6 West Eleventh street, occupied by Mrs. Eugenie Laforcade, a fashionable dress-maker, was forced open by burglars, who stole two black velvet polonaises valued at $750, a black silk dress valued at $200, a velvet sacque trimmed with fur valued at $110, a seal-skin sacque valued at $125, and an overcoat valued at $40, with which they made their escape. A small "jimmy," with which they had forced open the basement door was found in the area. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

THE HIGHBRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Branen for the murder of his wife was resumed yesterday morning in the Hunterdon Oyer and Terminer Court, at Flemington, N. J. Several witnesses were examined, but more important testimony is expected to-day, when the evidence will be concluded and the case sent to the jury.

A Christmas Present

acceptable to a wife, mother, sister, daughter, or friend, is a

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE.

Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.

No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

The Box Trick.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday 20th inst., will contain a detailed description of Prof. HARTZ's great "Indian Box Trick," to be performed at Robinson Hall on Monday evening.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. ARNOULD, Confectioner, of No. 17 Wooster st., has opened a branch store at No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st., where candies will be sold at the same price as in Wooster st.—*Advertisement.*

A—"Saunders," No. 7 Astor House, sells the finest Cutlery, Pocket-books, Cigar Cases, Toilet Articles, and Dressing Cases; also elegant cases of Scissors, Razors, or Table Cutlery; also Club Skates.—*Advertisement.*

Cleaning and Dyeing for the Holidays.—Velvets, laces, feathers, gloves, (silks for spots,) at either of LORD's offices, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

Indian Box Trick.

This surprising performance will be repeated by Prof. HARTZ, at Robinson Hall, next Monday evening.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Liqueurs.

WYNAND FOCKINES, varieties.
RUSSIAN KUMEL, (Creme d'Alsace.)
BENEDICTINE.
CHARTREUSE.
COPENHAGEN CHERRY.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union square.

Buchu.—The curative properties of this shrub in cases of dropsy, gravel, kidney diseases, and obscure disorders are now well known to physicians. Dr. HELMBOLD originally popularized this medicine, and no other chemist has been able to extract its virtues with equal skill. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is still the standard and genuine Extract. Patients and Physicians prefer it. The genuine bears H. T. HELMBOLD'S signature. All apothecaries sell it.

It will Relieve the Baby.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take and gives universal satisfaction.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

Extra Dry Cabinet

of
MOET AND CHANDON,
at
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S,
Chambers st., and 42d st. and Broadway.

Gents' Seal Caps,
Mufflers, Gloves, and Gauntlets,
Ladies' Furs,
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway.

Holiday Goods, Graphoscopes,
Stereoscopes, Megalethnaopes, Views, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Celebrities, Lantern Slides.
"Discounts to suit the times."
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Opposite Metropolitan. No. 591 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold every where by druggists.

Sabbath Schools will be Supplied with Pure and fresh Candies for the holidays, at the lowest wholesale prices, at our manufactory, No. 380 Pearl st.
J. & M. CRISTY.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 7 Murray st., will save your Holiday presents from burglars, sure.

Don't Hawk, Hawk, Blow, Blow, Spit, Spit, but use DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and be cured.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, Dec. 18th, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. S. Sheddan, D. D., JOHN F. DWIGHT and NELLIE L. WOODRUFF, daughter of John Woodruff, all of Rahway.

FOSTER—HULL.—In Brooklyn, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. W. Ives Budington, Mr. ALBERT J. FOSTER, of Boston, to Miss NELLIE M. HULL, eldest daughter of Asaa C. Hull, Esq.

HARRISON—TALCOTT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, by Rev. Dr. H. A. Weston, of St. Paul's, James S. HARRISON and HARRIET E. TALCOTT, daughter of T. L. Talcott, all of this City.

HENSHAW—[illegible].—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, by the same, [illegible] HENSHAW, of [illegible], to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], of this City.

ROGERS—STUYVESANT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Lieut. RAYMOND P. ROGERS, United States Navy, to GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

VAN ALEN—MORE.—On Thursday, 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, N. C. Garretson, Esq., by Rev. R. C. Taylor, D. D., BENJAMIN T. VAN ALEN to FANNIE MORE, all of Jersey City Heights.

DIED.

BARNETT.—On the 18th inst., WALTER C. BARNETT, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 14 South st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BRUCKNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, ELIZA HENRIETTA, wife of Dr. William H. Bruckner, and daughter of George H. Siemon, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 338 Navy st.

CEBALLOS.—On Friday, Dec. 19, MARIA DEL CARMEN, aged 16 years, daughter of Juan Manuel Ceballos.

Funeral Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 50th st., corner of Madison av.

COGWENHOVEN.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Thursday, 18th inst., ANN VAN NUYSE, widow of Capt. Jacob Cowenhoven, aged 75 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COBB.—In Sioux City, Iowa, of diphtheria, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, 1873, LIZZIE COZENS, daughter of N. K. and C. E. Cobb.

DAVISON.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, CLEMENT DAVISON, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in attendance at Green-Wood entrance until 2 P. M.

FRIEDMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at her residence, No. 24 East 74th st., WILHELMINA, wife of Arnold Friedman, in the 43d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNTER.—At his residence, in this City, on the 18th inst., ANN M. HUNTER, widow of Elias DeaBrosses Hunter, and daughter of the late Peter JAY Munro.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av., corner of 44th st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

KETCHAM.—On Friday morning, 19th inst., GEORGE KETCHAM, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Carroll Park M. E. Church, Carroll st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 12:30 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KINNERSLEY.—On Wednesday, 17th, after a long and painful illness, HENRY BROWNE, youngest son of Frederick and Caroline A. Kinnersley, aged 5 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 218 East 42d st., on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

KUHNE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, of scarlet fever, HENRIETTA, daughter of Frederick and Josephine Kühne.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORN.—At Bridgehampton, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. Henry P. Hedges, Mrs. MARY ANN OSBORN, widow of the late Samuel Osborn, of East Hampton, aged 74 years.

PAULSEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, WILLIAM H. PAULSEN, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 20 Gallatin place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

SIGLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, SAMUEL J. SIGLER, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral this day at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th st. and 9th av.

SUTTON.—On Wednesday, 17th December, FRANK MILLS, son of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 752 5th av.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 15, KLEBER DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TEN BRUCK.—On Friday, Dec. 19, MARGARET, widow of Matthew Ten Eyck, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza Brown, No. 22 Waverley place, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21. Remains to be taken to Kingston for interment.

TOPPING.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1873, HESTER AMELIA, wife of Philip G. Topping, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Stanton Street Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 East 10th st.

WISER.—On Tuesday, after a lingering illness, JOHN WISER, artist, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Rahway, N. J., Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at depot to meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

WARDELL.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, 17th inst., TYLER W. WARDELL, son of the late Robert Wardell, of Eatontown, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Sidney Wintringham, No. 153 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Funeral services will also be held at his late residence in Flushing, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In New-York, on Thursday, CARRIE M. WRIGHT, daughter of the late John B. Wright, aged 14.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in law, Edward P. Haff, No. 141 Greene av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A bitter Winter has come to the poor children of New-York. Thousands are driven out of work by the stoppage of manufactures and the business troubles. Thousands of others find their crust of bread scantier at home, and the little help given them by their poor parents, made less by sudden poverty. These little children of the poor, shivering in their rags, half-starved, and barefooted often in the Winter's snow, throng to our industrial schools and lodging-houses.

Some, before they have found out our pleasant shelters, sleep in boxes and under stairways, through the sharp Winter nights.

The Children's Aid Society wish to make this season of "Good Will" bring happiness and good cheer to the thousands of these needy children of poverty. They desire—if the benevolent furnish the means—to provide a good Christmas dinner, or pleasant festival, for the thousands of children in their schools and lodging-houses.

They wish to distribute many hundreds of pairs of shoes and articles of clothing among them. And, above all, they want to send the homeless child to a good home in the West.

Fifty dollars will provide three homeless children with a home.

One hundred dollars will furnish one hundred poor children with warm dinners for a month.

One hundred dollars will put shoes on seventy-five bare-footed children.

Who, among those whom Providence has blessed with means, will add to give a Happy Christmas to these poor little ones?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were, during the past year, in our five lodging-houses, 11,503 different boys and girls, and 145,998 lodgings, and 172,453 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen Industrial evening schools were 9,584 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed; 3,701 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 24,788. There have been 5,116 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,366 were provided with homes.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonary Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic must be freely used, because the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of the sea-weed, of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia.

For a thorough examination with his respirometer, Dr. Schenck charges $5.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Wholesale Agent, JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College place, New-York.

CITY MISSIONS. FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Executive Committee of the City Mission earnestly appeal to the Christian public for means to support thirty missionaries, and maintain seven mission chapels, and the helping hands, and lodging-houses and other agencies of good. To pay off the debt remaining at the anniversary, ($7,000,) and to sustain the work at a reduced expenditure will require, for the coming year, at least $50,000. A few subscribers assume the salary of a mission ary, $1,000. Others pay the sum required to keep a missionary woman at work, $360. Are there not others who, in like manner, will claim the privilege of maintaining a faithful man or woman to labor among the City heathen? The salvation of the City depends upon the citizens of New-York. The means and instrumentalities are on the ground. Who will lend a helping hand to make these agencies effective? Responses may be sent to M. K. Jesup, Treasurer, No. 59 Liberty st., or L. E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer, No. 50 Bible House, or to A. R. WETMORE,
Chairman Executive Committee, 346 Greenwich st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P.M.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT IN ST. JOHN the Evangelist's Church, 50th st., between Madison and 4th ave., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Magnificent vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds for the poor of the parish in charge of the St. Vincent De Paul's Society of the Church. Tickets, $1

DENTISTRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPER and better than any other establishment in the City. Call and see. Plastering under gas at half the usual price. Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

B. STUART WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, &c., has removed to 346 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

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CONTINUATION.
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING,
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The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
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Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
A NEW STORY FOR YOUTHS.
MY KALULU,
PRINCE, KING, AND SLAVE.
A Story from Central Africa.
By HENRY M. STANLEY, author of "How I Found Livingstone."
WITH SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
1 vol., 12mo, $2.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"This book has been written for boys—not those little darlings who are yet bothering over the alphabet and have to be taken to bed at sundown, and who, when they awake, put civilized and respectable families into confusion with their cries; nor those little dunces who look at all books with awe, and who begin to scratch their heads as soon as one is mentioned; nor yet those boys who cannot read, though they are tall and strong; but for those clever, bright-eyed, intelligent boys of all classes who have begun to be interested in romantic literature, with whom educated fathers may talk without fear of misapprehension."

Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by the publishers.

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No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the handsomest periodical in the world. A representative and champion of American taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of rare, light and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood-cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste, which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel-plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New-Hampshire, the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial over the signature of Mr. Moran himself:

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

Messrs. James Sutton & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings. Very respectfully,

(signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold singly for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 by 20 inches, representing a little italian exile, whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON & CO.

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This work embraces a greater number of articles than any other of its kind in the English language, while the letter-press matter is as extensive as in those reference books containing many volumes and costing several times as much as this entire work.
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PRICE, $32 AND UPWARD, according to binding.
ZELL'S HAND ATLAS OF THE WORLD.
In beauty of mechanical execution, none pretend to equal it, while its accuracy and freshness are generally acknowledged.
PRICE, $15 AND UPWARD. NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 5 Beekman st., first floor, up stairs; PHILADELPHIA, No. 17 and 19 South 6th st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S
BOO

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since Monday have been as follows:

Ashes.....	pkgs.	Stearine.....	pkgs. 61
Beeswax.....	pkgs.	Tallow.....	pkgs. 166
Bones.....	4,386	Oil-cake.....	pkgs. 100
Cheese and Fruit,	pkgs.	Beef.....	pkgs. 47
Cotton.....	bales.	Pork.....	pkgs. 745
Flour.....	18,899	Cut-meats.....	pkgs. 3,479
Grain.....	3,105	Lard.....	pkgs. 1,666
Hops.....	105,644	Lard, bags.....	200
Leather.....	5,700	Butter, pkgs.....	3,725
Molasses.....	14,478	Cheese, pkgs.....	2,480
Naval Stores.....	1,000	Dressed Hogs, No.....	653
Oils.....	50	Seeds, bags.....	130
Provisions, pkgs.....	159	Rice, pkgs.....	99
Starch, pkgs.....	210	Starch, pkgs.....	1,400
Sugar.....	3	Tobacco, hhds.....	300
Tobacco, pkgs.....	78	Tobacco, pkgs.....	819
Wool, bales.....	57	Wool, bales.....	179
Whiskey, bbls.....	3,586	Whiskey, bbls.....	1,453

The market has been less active and quoted 3c. ₱ lb. lower, with sales reported of 1,186 bales of domestic, for early delivery, within the range of 48@49c. (of which 150 bales were to arrive), including 681 bales, 444 bales to spinners, and 51 bales to jobbers. There was a moderately active trade in Cotton for early delivery at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb.

Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bales, with 600 bales more at 49c. on the basis of low Middling, with December, 48¾c.; January, 15 13-32c.; February, 15 29-32c.; March, 16 5-32c.; April, 16 5-16c.; May, 16 13-32c.; June, 17 1-32c. The receipts here to-day were 4,386 bales, 1,271 bales from Norfolk, 1,493 bales from Mobile, 74 bales from Baltimore, and 1,190 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports were 40,788 bales, and for the week 181,174 bales, against 181,174 bales last week, and 247,539 bales, against 1,591,875 bales for the same period last year. Consolidated (as far as received) stock at the ports, 619,582 bales. The quotations on Cotton in store are for qualities not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Low Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15	15
Ordinary	15	15¼	15 5-16	15 5-16
Good Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Middling	17	17¼	17¼	17¼

Flour has been quiet but very firm; few desirable lots coming forward from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Superfine State, 3c.@3 25; Extra State, 3 30@3 50; Superfine Western, 3 25@3 50; Common to fair Extra Western, 3 50@4 10; Common to good Extra Western, 4 15@4 50; fancy do. at 4 55@4 75; common to fair White Wheat Extra Western, 4 50@4 75; fancy do. at 4 75@5; Extra State at 3 50@4 10; Extra Genesee, 4 50@5 10; fancy do. at 5 15@5 50; Superfine Western Spring Wheat Extras, 3 25@3 50; common to good Extra Western, 3 50@4 10; fancy shipping Extra Western, 4 15@4 50; common to good Extra Genesee, 4 50@5 10; fancy do. at 5 15@5 50; choice shipping brand Round-hoop Extra Ohio, 5 15@5 50; trade brands do. at 5 55@6 10; choice to fancy Indiana, 5 15@5 50; choice to fancy Illinois, 5 15@5 50; choice to fancy Michigan, 5 15@5 50; Superfine Southern, 3 25@3 50; common to good Extra Southern, 3 50@4 10; fancy and family brands do. at 4 15@5 50. Canada Flour has been in active demand, and prices have had an upward tendency. Sales reported since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from 3 85@4 10 for common to good extra, and 4 15@4 50 for ordinary to very fancy do. at 3 75@3 85 for shipping and 3 90@4 10 for ordinary to very fancy do. at 4 15@4 50 for shipping Extra Western. 3 50@4 10; very good to very fancy do. at 4 15@4 50 for shipping Extra Western. 3 50@4 10; very choice shipping brand Round-hoop Extra Ohio, 5 15@5 50; trade brands do. at 5 55@6 10.

Rye Flour has been in slack demand, since our last sales have had any existing advantage reported since our last, in lots, at from 3 85@3 90 for fair to good, 3 90@4 for choice shipping, and 4 00@4 10 for ordinary to choice superfine. Brandywine, 4 25@4 50.

Corn Meal—State and Western Flour has been in request and quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. more freely, but under no pressure to sell. The inquiry from the trade was light, and the few sales made were at the following prices: Jersey, 3 85@3 90; Brandywine, 4 25@4 50; Penn, (including pails,) and 17c.@23c. for the latter for Brandywine. Rye Flour—Sales reported since our last have reached 2,850 bbls., including very poor to very choice at from 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. under the inquiry. Rye quiet at from 5c.@14c. ₱ bbl. for fair to good, 15c.@20c. for choice, and 25c.@30c. for fancy. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Canada reported at 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. under the inquiry. Corn Meal quiet at from 3c.@14c. ₱ bbl. for fair to good, 15c.@20c. for choice, and 25c.@30c. for fancy. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Canada reported at 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. under the inquiry.

Wheat has been quiet and weak at $2 55@2 56 for No. 3 Spring; $2 56@2 57 for No. 2 Spring; $2 57@2 58 for Winter Red Western; $2 58@2 59 for Amber Winter, and $2 59@2 60 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $2 61@2 62 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 62@2 63 for No. 1 do.; $2 63@2 64 for prime to choice Spring; $1 56@1 57 for ordinary No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 58@1 59 for No. 2 do.; $1 60@1 61 for No. 1 do.; $1 62@1 63 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 64@1 65 for prime to choice do.; $1 66@1 67 for Amber State, and $1 68@1 69 for White do. Rye quiet; sales, 2,500 bbls. State and Pennsylvania, at $1 05@1 06 ₱ bushel. Oats dull at former rates; 1,000 bushels Canada sold at 63c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn has been in fair demand for export, and prices have ruled somewhat firmer, though the transactions were not quite so large. Sales, 97,000 bushels at 80c. for prime to choice Yellow Western, and 78½@79c. chiefly at 79c. for prime do. Mixed Western, 76c.@78c. for part, for Yellow Western, and 77c. for Mixed Western. Rye quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels State and Pennsylvania, at $1 05@1 06 ₱ bushel. Oats dull at former rates; 1,000 bushels Canada sold at 63c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn has been in fair demand for export, and prices have ruled somewhat firmer, though the transactions were not quite so large. Sales, 97,000 bushels at 80c. for prime to choice Yellow Western, and 78½@79c. chiefly at 79c. for prime do. Mixed Western, 76c.@78c. for part, for Yellow Western, and 77c. for Mixed Western. Rye quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels State and Pennsylvania, at $1 05@1 06 ₱ bushel. Oats dull at former rates; 1,000 bushels Canada sold at 63c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt quiet and unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Cut-meats, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Glasgow by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Bristol by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Antwerp by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Hamburg by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Rotterdam by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Amsterdam by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Copenhagen by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Stockholm by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Gothenburg by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Malmo by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Helsingborg by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Helsingfors by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Abo by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Wasa by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Uleaborg by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Torneo by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Kajana by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Kemi by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Tornea by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Raahe by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Gefle by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Soderhamn by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Hernosand by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Sundsvall by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Hudiksvall by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Gefle by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Soderhamn by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Hernosand by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Sundsvall by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Hudiksvall by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Lard, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Oil-cake, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.

Freights to Gefle by sail have been quiet but very firm; few desirable engagements reported from first hands. The extreme prices paid to check business. We quote invoices as follows: Wheat, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, by sail, 5d.@5½d.; by steam, 6d.@6½d.; Cheese, by sail, 30s.@32s.; by steam, 35s.@37s6d.; Flour, by sail, 4s.@4s. 6d.; by steam, 5s.@5s. 6d.; Pork, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Beef, by sail, 42s. 6d.@45s.; by steam, 45s.

THE IRON TRADE.

ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

In the report just issued by the American Iron and Steel Association, it is stated that, at the beginning of last month, "after a careful survey of the whole field, we are satisfied that fully one-third of our furnaces were then out of blast, and that by the close of the month one-half of all the furnaces will be blown out." The same report tells us that many bar and rail mills are idle, and that "most of the bar and rail mills that are now running are working on short time." A few facts and figures will show how serious a matter this is, and it must be remembered that this state of things exists in a country whose resources for the manufacture of iron are unparalleled. Had it not been for the recent financial crisis, the production of pig-iron for the current year would probably have amounted to 3,000,000 tons, against 2,830,070 tons in 1872. As it is, it will not probably exceed 2,700,000 tons. In 1872, the importations of iron, including 193,957 tons of pig-iron, were 800,655 tons; for the first nine months of 1873, the imports, including 87,958 tons of pig-iron, were only 307,809 tons. This falling off, however, was in some measure owing to the high prices prevailing in Great Britain in consequence of the extraordinary rise in the price of coal. It would appear, then, that the requirements of the country before the panic called for a production of about 3,500,000 tons of pig-iron. This demand may furnish some idea of the immediate prospects of the furnace men, if we know what the productive capacity of the country is and is likely to be. Mr. James M. Swank, of Philadelphia, has very recently compiled the following table of the furnaces already constructed or being constructed:

STATES.	No. of completed stacks.	Completed in 1873.	Completed in 1872.	Building or Prep'd. Jan'y 1st, 1874.
Maine—Charcoal	1	....	....	....
Vermont—Charcoal	2	....	....	....
Massachusetts { Charcoal	4	....	....	....
Massachusetts { Anthracite	1	....	....	....
Connecticut—Charcoal	10	1	....	....
New-York { Charcoal	14	....	1	....
New-York { Anthracite	34	....	....	12
New-Jersey—Anthracite	13	2	1	4
Pennsylvania—				
Antracite { Lehigh	47	3	2	6
Antracite { Schuylkill	40	3	3	9
Antracite { Upper Susquehanna	25	3	....	4
Antracite { Lower Susquehanna	37	1	4	6
Bituminous coal and coke	31	5	2	3
Bituminous coal and coke	42	3	2	4
Miscellaneous—Charcoal	39	....	1	4
Maryland—Charcoal	14	....	....	1
Anthracite	4	....	....	....
Bituminous coal and coke	4	....	....	2
Virginia—Charcoal	31	2	....	7
Anthracite	1	....	....	....
Bituminous coal and coke	....	....	....	1
Charcoal and bituminous coal	2	....	1	1
West Virginia—Charcoal	1	1	....	1
Bituminous coal and coke	2	1	....	3
Kentucky—Charcoal	20	1	....	4
Bituminous coal and coke	1	....	....	1
Tennessee—Charcoal	19	....	....	2
Bituminous coal and coke	3	....	2	4
North Carolina—Charcoal	9	....	1	3
Bituminous coal and coke	....	....	....	1
South Carolina—Charcoal	2	....	....	....
Georgia { Charcoal	6	....	1	2
Georgia { Bituminous coal and coke	1	....	1	....
Alabama—Charcoal	10	....	3	6
Texas—Charcoal	....	....	....	....
Ohio—				
Bituminous { Hanging Rock	6	1	....	8
coal and { Mahoning	28	2	1	....
coke. { Miscellaneous	15	3	2	9
Charcoal	37	....	....	....
Indiana—Bituminous coal	8	2	....	....
Illinois—Bituminous coal and coke	2	....	....	2
Missouri { Charcoal	8	....	1	7
Missouri { Bituminous coal and coke	9	1	2	2
Missouri { Charcoal	28	2	7	6
Michigan { Bituminous coal and coke	4	....	....	....
Michigan { Anthracite coal and coke	1	....	....	....
Michigan { Peat and charcoal	1	1	....	....
Wisconsin—Charcoal	10	1	3	1
Anthracite coal and coke	3	....	1	....
Total	636	41	42	122

RECAPITULATION AND CAPACITY OF FURNACES.

	White Number Completed.	Tons of Pig-Iron Made in 1872.	Tons of Pig-Iron Estimated to be Made in 1873.	Estimated Annual Capacity of all Completed Furnaces.
Charcoal	291	500,363	528,740	810,696
Anthracite	225	1,369,812	1,249,673	1,863,006
Bituminous and coke	192	922,425	873,634	1,617,075
Anthracite and coke	6	37,426	48,000	70,000
Peas and charcoal	2	224	1,600	2,500
Bituminous and charcoal	3	.....	1,778	8,000
Total	719	2,830,070	2,695,434	4,371,277

From these tables, it would appear that the productive capacity of the blast-furnaces of the country is nearly 900,000 tons beyond the requirements of the country. During 1871 and 1872 the building of very large furnaces prevailed to such an extent that the eighty-three furnaces built in those two years increased the capacity of the country fully one-fourth of its present capacity, although there were previous-1,636 furnaces in existence. But there are no less than 122 additional furnaces in course of construction or projected. They are not likely to average a less production than those built in 1872 and 1873. If these 83 furnaces then added 1,100,000 tons to the productive capacity of the country, the additional 122 yet to be completed will add over 1,600,000 tons to it. This will bring the capacity up to 5,080,000 tons, when the requirements only call for 3,500,000 tons. But these requirements are for ordinarily busy times. Can such times be fairly looked for in 1874? Or is the American Iron and Steel Association to be unfortunately compelled to state in November, 1874, what they virtually state now—that one-half of all the blast-furnaces in the country are blown out? The importance of this question has led to inquiries among some of the leading iron masters.

Let us see what they have to say. The gentlemen whose remarks are quoted below are among the largest employers of labor, and have vast interests at stake. They speak out openly and clearly their views of the future, and do not seem to shrink from bearing their proper share of the probable burden. In some points they may differ, but on one thing they seem to be agreed, viz.: That the progress of iron manufacture in America has received a serious check, and that it can only be carried on at present or probable prices by inaugurating a general reduction in the cost of production.

At the same time there are undoubtedly those who take a different view of things, and who are more sanguine as to the future. They cite the fact that the demand for pig-iron has greatly improved within the last two weeks, and quote it some $4 per ton higher. And the well-known firm of Crocker Brothers, of this city, who have extensive transactions in ores and pig metals with leading buyers and sellers both in this country and Europe, may be quoted as an authority for saying that the ore-bed owners and furnaces are carrying things too far, and that it will be discovered in the end that the supply of pig-iron is insufficient to meet the demands of the market. Contraction of production may be carried too far, as well as expansion. These same gentlemen state that the purchases for cash during the last ten days have been very heavy, and that the Lehigh Valley furnace men have sold all they want to sell and will make no new contracts at present prices. It is to be hoped that these more rose-colored anticipations will be verified. In the case of iron for ship-building, the demand is likely to be strong throughout the year, and, if we are going into the exportation of car-wheels on any scale, there will be another outlet. Some American irons have a remarkable suitability for receiving a chill, and this is causing inquiries from Great Britain for car-wheels. The Ohio took out no less than 1,200 wheels on her last trip from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of the great Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Penn., reviews the situation and prospects of the iron trade as follows:

"The immediate effect of the recent panic was to flatten the iron market generally, and to cut off at once all demand for rails. There has as yet been no revival of business, nor does it appear to me to be likely that the situation will change for several months to come; that is, under existing circumstances. But if we can start in the Spring upon a lower level of cost, I should then look forward to a prosperous business in 1874. A reduction of cost seems to me to be essential, inasmuch as selling prices must necessarily rule lower for some time to come." Speaking of where this trade is to come from, at a time when railroad development is so thoroughly under a cloud, Mr. Morrell says: "Undoubtedly the speculative building of railroads has ceased, and I do not think that even legitimate extensions will be undertaken in the present depressed state of all railroad securities; but the demands of existing and paying roads for such renewals and repairs as they will be compelled to make will, in my judgment, fairly employ the rolling mills of the country, always provided that our iron-masters can hold the market as against foreign competition." Of one thing Mr. Morrell appears to be convinced, namely, that to command sales iron must be manufactured more cheaply. He proposes to attain this result by a reduction in the price of ores and in the rate of wages. He says: "Pig-iron must cost less than the average throughout the present year. The furnace men cannot bear all the brunt of lower prices, unless they can get their ores at lower prices, which I think will be the case, and cheaper labor. Of course, wherever the market price of the iron regulates the rate of wages paid to the working men, there will be no difficulty with the men, as they will accept what they recognize as their fair proportion of the value of the product. But at present there is no market price for some descriptions of iron, and employers must, therefore, either stop business or get wages down to a level at which they will be justified in piling up stock in the face of a falling market. This course I deem to be wisest and best for both employers and employed, as the men make a living at least, and the employers, besides avoiding the heavy loss inseparable from shutting down their works, are saved from the disorganization of their labor force which would inevitably follow a total suspension of industry." To the inquiry, "Has the activity in iron during the last two or three years given rise to the construction of more blast-furnaces than we need?" Mr. Morrell says: "I do not think we have too many blast-furnaces; but I think no more blast-furnaces will be built for some time to come." Of the probable relations of the English and American iron markets, Mr. Morrell says: "The probability is that English iron-masters will maintain a stronger rivalry in our markets than at present. The question of cheaper coal has become a question of national concern in Great Britain, and in order to obtain it the most thorough measures will be adopted by the British iron-masters whenever cheaper coal becomes imperatively necessary. I do not doubt that the efforts of American manufacturers to cheapen their product will be met by a more than corresponding reduction in Europe; and our reliance, certainly so far as the manufacture of rails is concerned, in retailing to our own manufacturers the supply of our own market must depend upon the superiority and quality of the home over the foreign product, and the protection which the continuance of the present tariff will afford us. One effect of the recent panic will, I think, be the cutting off of importations of inferior foreign rails. I also think that if the present difficulty of negotiating American railroad securities in Europe shall continue, it will inure to the benefit of the home manufacturer of rails. I consider that the introduction of the Bessemer steel rail has had a beneficial effect upon the iron interest of the country. It has caused a great demand for the better grades of pig-iron, and has brought into use purer ores and purer processes of manufacture. In these days railroad companies who are able to lay down steel rails buy but few iron rails; and thus, while the consumption of steel is constantly increasing, such an increase has a decided tendency, both directly and indirectly, to improve the quality of iron rails." Mr. Morrell thus sums up the prospects for 1874: "If," he says, "the proprietors of ore-beds, the mill-owners, the furnace men, and all grades of working men will honestly and bravely accept the situation and agree to start in upon the opening season on such a reduced scale of prices and wages as must be accepted before a higher scale can be hoped for, I should look forward to a fairly-prosperous year's work, resulting in an equitable reward to both capital and labor. I would add that this prospect may be very materially improved if such Congressional action upon the finances be taken, as was recommended by the National Iron and Steel Association, at its recent annual meeting in Philadelphia."

The "Congressional action" to which Mr. Morrell alludes is specifically defined in two of the following resolutions, which were among those proposed and unanimously adopted at the meeting in question:

Resolved, That this association attributes the general prosperity of the iron trade of the country, which has characterized the past year and previous years, to the tariff policy of the Government, which has protected home industry, and enabled many branches of manufactures to attain a position rendering them independent of foreign rivalry.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of iron and steel in the United States do not regard themselves as in any way responsible for the present embarrassment of their industry, which they have conducted with care and economy, and they are assured that the adoption by Congress of a financial system adequate to the largely increased and increasing business needs of the country will enable them not only to supply all demands for home consumption, but also to rival older nations in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the horizontal reduction of ten per cent. of duties, made by the second section of the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, was unwise and uncalled for, and that it has been detrimental to the revenues of the Government, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That Congress should revise the national banking system, removing the monopoly enjoyed by existing national banks, prohibiting them from paying interest on demand deposits, and making other wholesome regulations for their government, and should devise other means for affording an adequate supply of currency, and for giving it requisite flexibility.

Resolved, That the rapid and healthful growth of iron ship-building in this country has demonstrated the beneficial influence of the Registry laws of the United States, and that under their protection American ship-builders will be enabled, through the improvement and development of our manufactures of iron, to take possession of the carrying trade of the country, foreign as well as inland, thus adding greatly to the prosperity of the nation in peace, and to its strength and resources in time of war. We believe that free trade in ships would check this wholesome progress, would be detrimental to American labor, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Morrell gives us the state of the case from the manufacturing point of view, though he is also a large producer of coal and iron ore. But it may be better, in order to get more special views of the ore side of the question, to take those of Mr. James B. Brinsmade, the Treasurer and Controller of the great Port Henry mines on Lake Champlain, the largest, the richest, and the most valuable ore-beds in the country. Speaking of the effects of the panic Mr. Brinsmade says: "The panic has checked enterprise in every quarter, and in a hundred ways has lessened the demand for iron, and consequently for ores. The prices for ores must, of course, fall, if they can do so and still afford a profit. The ore companies can reduce their prices for ores and still make profits, provided labor which, in ore mines, is now the best paid labor of its class in the country, is brought down to reasonable prices." It will be seen from this statement that Mr. Brinsmade, the ore producer, and Mr. Morrell, the manufacturer, are fully in accord as to the necessity of reducing the price of ores. As to labor in the celebrated mines of Port Henry, in which Mr. Brinsmade is so largely interested, the laborers are paid as high as $2 60 a day. Of the productive capacity of the ore-beds and of the extent to which production is likely to be carried in the coming year, Mr. Brinsmade says: "The Pennsylvania ore-beds, (my remarks apply only to the Eastern market. Of the Western and Southern markets I can say nothing from personal knowledge,) both hematite and magnetic, have never been worked to their utmost capacity. The New-Jersey magnetic beds are now producing about all they can be made to produce. The production of the hematite beds of the eastern part of New-York, of Vermont, and of the western parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts can be materially increased. The magnetic beds of the Hudson River and Northern New-York have never been worked to anything like their full capacity, though, with their present development, they alone are fully equal to supplying any deficiency that may arise elsewhere and to keep all the blast-furnaces now built sufficiently supplied with ore to run constantly. But under existing circumstances it is the true policy of the ore companies only to work their beds up to half their capacity during the present Winter; they holding the opinion that very many blast-furnaces will remain out of blast through the year 1874, and that there will be a corresponding falling off in the demand for ore. Should the companies, however, be mistaken in their estimate of the prospect, and should all the blast furnaces run, or attempt to run, through the year, there will not be ore enough mined to meet their wants. It must be remembered that most of the ore delivered through the season of navigation is mined during the preceding Winter and kept in stock either at the mines or on the ore companies' docks. Take our own company for illustration. The Port Henry Iron Ore Company think that about one-half the blast-furnaces will be out of blast during next year and that the demand for ore will consequently be light. Believing this we have discharged half of our miners. The opening of navigation then will find us with only about 60,000 tons of ore piled on our docks, whereas if we thought that all the blast furnaces would be in blast we should keep a full force of miners at work, and should commence the season of 1874 with 120,000 tons of ore on our docks. With such a supply to start with we should be enabled to meet all demands which might be made upon us during the year."

Mr. Brinsmade's remarks naturally give rise to the question, "Have we too many blast-furnaces for our needs?" He replies boldly, "I say yes; and I will give you two proofs of the fact. First, it is only reasonable to suppose that persons who have had experience in manufacturing and selling pig-iron know better than any one else whether the state of the business calls for or warrants increased production. Now, it is a fact that no manufacturer of anthracite pig-iron on the line from New-York to Canada has increased his capacity of production during the past year; nor has one of them invested a dollar in any of the eight stacks that have been erected during that period, or are now in course of erection on that line. Second, the season for selling pig-iron closes with the season of Hudson River navigation. At the close of the season for the last five years there was not a furnace on the Hudson River, with one exception, which did not carry over pig-iron each season, because there was no market for it. Now, suppose you estimate the annual increase of the demands of this market at 10,000 tons, and I consider that to be a very high estimate. But if all the eight new stacks go into blast and run for a year they will make, say 70,000 tons of pig-iron. Who do you think is going to buy it? No one; at least, not at such a price as will bring them back their outlay! No. Ruin stares in the face either the proprietors of some of these new furnaces, or the proprietors of some of the old ones. It will be a question of endurance—an endurance depending upon the amount of working capital possessed by the maker of pig-iron, and on the question whether or no he owns the beds from which he draws the supply of ore. The sequel is going to illustrate once more the truth of the adage, 'Let every shoemaker stick to his last.' I may add, if any man thinks of building a blast-furnace to work such ores as he can buy in the market, he makes a great mistake. He had better cobble shoes. A furnace should be built for the express purpose of working a particular ore owned or controlled by the builder of that furnace, he expecting to buy other ores for a mixture—not from necessity, but only from motives of policy." From the tenor of the foregoing it is clear that Mr. Brinsmade sees no ground for rosy anticipations of what the year 1874 is going to do for the iron trade. But he speaks more explicitly, and says straightforwardly: "I anticipate a storm in 1874. The ships which are stanch and strong, and under the guidance of skillful and experienced pilots, will weather it. The others must go to the bottom." Mr. Brinsmade does not even seem to think that the troubles in the British iron market will help us at all, except in so far as our own consumption is concerned; and Great Britain has virtually been crowded out of the American market for some time past. On this point he says: "Through the moderate, fostering care of our Government, the business of iron manufacture in this country has at last been put on its feet, and is able to stand alone. There is no danger from the competition of Great Britain in our home market; but in all foreign markets she can beat us, and will be able to do so for many years to come. However, it should not be lost sight of that the trades-unions in Great Britain have been the principal cause of her substantial loss of our market. If the day comes when the power of the unions shall be broken in Great Britain and established with us, Great Britain will again take possession of the American market."

In nearly all points Mr. Brinsmade is borne out in his views by Mr. Chester Griswold, of the well-known firm of John A. Griswold & Co., of Troy. Mr. Griswold has great interests in mines and blast-furnaces, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of both iron and steel. The expression of his views, then, becomes both interesting and valuable. Mr. Griswold says: "It is no very easy matter to predict the general course of the American iron market for the coming year, for there are many conflicting elements to influence it; but of the special market for railroad iron and steel one can speak with more certainty, although at present there is no market at all for them. But we have facts on which to base an opinion. In the first place, the price of iron and steel has not fallen in Great Britain in anything like the proportion it has fallen in this country. This will, I think, prevent the importation of foreign rails, and throw all the business into the hands of our home manufacturers, Great Britain having no temptation to ship to this country at a heavy loss. The question of foreign competition, then, is set aside. In the second place, we may safely assume that the building of new railroads is virtually stopped for some little time to come, in consequence of the recent railroad disasters in Wall street. The business of the country, then, will be mainly confined to renewals and repairs of existing lines. This business is not sufficient to employ all the rolling mills, and I anticipate that the competition for it will be remarkably keen, and the profits on it correspondingly small. Indeed, I think the productive capacity of the country, both as to blast-furnaces and rolling mills, is too great for its present requirements. There are numbers of furnaces through the country which are out of blast, and are likely to remain so through the coming year. There are many new blast-furnaces which have never yet been blown in, and do not seem to have any immediate prospect of being blown in. The iron trade has been especially unfortunate in this panic. It is the only great branch of industry which has been directly affected by the panic—of course, through the railroad interests; and I fear that it will be a long while before the effects of the crisis will have entirely passed away. We were getting along splendidly, and our imports of rails from Great Britain had fallen off heavily. Our consumption of rails last year was 1,472,849 tons, of which we imported from Great Britain 527,850 tons. But in the first six months of the present year we only imported 120,468 tons, against 259,011 tons in the first six months of last year. This was decidedly encouraging. But the falling off now comes from a very different cause. It is because we do not want the rails, and have no money wherewith to pay for them if we did want them. Still, there will be a certain demand for rails next year for renewals, re-rolling, &c., and certain legitimate enterprises and extensions will be carried on and completed. It is estimated that about 3,000 miles of road will be constructed in 1874, against 6,627 miles in 1872, and 7,779 miles in 1873. But competition will keep the price very low, and to meet this reduction in price the manufacturers must reduce the cost of manufacture. It can and it will be done. But all must help. Our producers must lower their pretensions, labor must be content with less remuneration, and the manufacturers with less profit. This reduction of cost will be aided by our untiring American ingenuity. For instance, two years ago, we made ninety tons of steel a day in our Bessemer works at Troy, with two five-ton, and one one-and-a-half-ton converters. Though we have discarded the small converter, we are now making 140 tons of steel a day. We could not do this two years ago. But look at the saving. We make fifty tons more steel a day without having made the additional outlay of one cent for premises and plant. We must go on supplementing this sort of thing. The American iron trade has received a severe check from the panic, and that, too, just as it was becoming well established. We must, capitalists and working men, draw in our horns. Labor can well afford this. Labor in the iron trade has been paid far above the average for many years past, more than in other branches of industry. I am inclined to think that a permanent decrease of ten or fifteen per cent. in wages is necessary, and that it will be brought about."

Such are the views of some of the leading iron masters as to the prospects for the future. That they will be interesting to a great many readers of THE TIMES there is no doubt. At some future day it will be well to give the views of gentlemen engaged in other branches of the iron trade.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* reports that as a gentleman was walking down Temple street, in that city, on Monday, he dropped one of his mittens down a grating by the Adams House, and as it was an old one he thought he would leave it, and walked along. In a moment he felt the cold nose of a dog touch his hand, and looking down saw a Newfoundland dog looking up in his face. Paying no attention he passed along, but had not proceeded far when the dog touched him again. A third time this was repeated, when a hackman sang out, "You've lost something, and that dog wants you to go and get it." The gentleman retraced his steps, recovered the mitten, and the dog was satisfied.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Wayne County (N. Y.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is unquestionably the leading Republican paper of the State. It is likewise an unexcelled family paper, and always contains the fullest and latest news.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the most esteemed dailies that comes to our table. It is true it is Republican in spirit, indeed, the only Republican paper in New-York City, but we like its firm and fair tone, and so far as concerns news, we find none more complete and reliable.

From the Altoona (Penn.) Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest Republican journals in the country. THE TIMES needs no recommendation at our hands; its reputation is made. Get it and judge for yourselves.

From the Bucksburg (N. J.) Times and Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only Republican paper in the Metropolis, and the most independent Republican paper in the Union. While defending the principles of its party, it is unsparing in its criticisms, and condemning its wrong acts. It is trying to purge the party, and should have the support and encouragement of all honest Republicans. As a family paper, THE TIMES has no superior in the nation.

From the Napoleon (Ohio) Signal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only Republican paper in New-York City, and is not surpassed in the United States, either in the amount of its reading matter or in the ability of its management.

From the Berks County (Penn.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has reached the very pinnacle of honest, dignified, and independent journalism, and has deservedly won its proud position of commanding influence among the great newspapers of the world.

From the Wilmington (N.C.) Post.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is recognized as one of the ablest exponents of Republican principles in the United States. It will be long remembered as the prime mover in the cause, an incident of which was the consignment of W. M. Tweed to prison for twelve years, and in all the long period which elapsed between the day THE TIMES made its disclosures and the day Tweed was sentenced, it never yielded to the threats or blandishments which were offered. No Republican who desires to keep up with his party can afford to do without THE TIMES.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has advanced steadily in public favor, and it is now looked upon as second to none in news, and as without a peer in some of the best qualities of journalism. On all subjects of public interest it has positive convictions, and is not afraid to avow them. It is not the slave of any party, nor the echo of any man. It does not hesitate to criticise its own party, and to all plunderers and dishonest public men it applies an editorial lash, as caustic as the pen of Swift or Junius. The fall of Tammany is admitted on all hands as the work of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and all other reforms and charities have found in THE TIMES a friend and champion.

From the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a sound Republican newspaper. It is independent and fearless in its treatment of political matters, exposing corruption wherever it may be found. It is reliable in every way, and worthy of the confidence of the public. Its work in overthrowing the infamous Tammany Ring ought never to be forgotten, and we trust that our Republican friends in Cattaraugus County will see that THE TIMES has the support to which it is fairly entitled.

From the Webster City (Iowa) Farmer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the most conspicuous Republican paper in the United States. It is a model newspaper—independent and elevated in its tone; prompt and fearless in the advocacy of all measures for the benefit of the masses; broad, comprehensive, and independent in its opinions and criticisms of national policy or interest; and second to none in the enterprise displayed in gathering news from every quarter of the globe.

From the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading party journal of the country; and although devoted to the principles of Republicanism, it is always outspoken and fearless in its criticisms on questions of public interest—holding that honesty and capability are the essential requisites for a public officer, and demanding these equally of its own party and the opposition. Besides this, it is newsy, fresh and reliable.

From the Moline (Ill.) Review.

To those wishing a metropolitan newspaper, we commend THE NEW-YORK TIMES. THE TIMES has achieved a national reputation as the ablest and best Republican journal. The high character which THE TIMES has borne from its foundation is a sure guarantee for its course in the future. It is the only recognized Republican journal in the City of New-York.

From the Rochester Democrat.

When THE NEW-YORK TIMES opened its guns on the Ring, the latter was in its glory, stealing regardless of discretion, and doing so with comparative safety, owing to the quality and condition of the courts. To-day Sweeny, Connolly, Tom Fields, and others of scarcely less notoriety, are wanderers in strange lands, not daring to turn their steps in the direction of home; Tweed is on Blackwell's Island, Ingersoll is at Sing Sing, Genet is about to be tried, and a number of hangers-on of the Ring are trembling in their boots lest the summons come to them also to retire from the world. It seems to us that these facts are extremely suggestive, and that they illustrate to some slight extent the power of the press.

From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES we regard as among the ablest and most useful papers in the country. The leading and active part it took in first exposing and following up the millionaire Ring thieves of New-York sent up its circulation with amazing rapidity. It didn't spare the few Republicans whose complicity with the Ring was too painfully evident. And since the brunt of the battle with the public plunderers was substantially over, the ability and industry displayed in exposing corruption in other quarters have won for it golden opinions among all classes and all parties. In the trial of Boss Tweed, Judge Davis referred directly to the great influence of THE TIMES and the valuable service it had rendered to the cause of justice and humanity in this regard.

From the Plainfield (N. J.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family newspaper in the country. It is edited with marked ability, and gives the fullest and most accurate reports of important current events. No immoral or objectionable advertisements are admitted into its columns, and it is ever found battling for the right, unawed by threats and unbribed by gain. It was the champion of the people against the infamous Tammany Ring, and did more to bring to justice and the Penitentiary the leading villain of that gang than all the other papers of the City combined. It is the only simon-pure Republican daily now published in New-York, and those who desire a first-class political and family newspaper will find it in THE TIMES.

From the Watkins (N. Y.) Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only distinctive daily Republican journal published in the City of New-York, and is the leading Republican journal of the nation. It occupies an enviable position among the newspapers of the country, which it richly merits because of its steady and unflinching defense of right, and its fearless and withering denunciation of wrong.

From the Delhi (N. Y.) Express.

The recognition by Judge Davis (in sentencing Tweed) of the invaluable services of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for inaugurating and persistently pressing the investigation into the "Ring" frauds was handsome, just, and true. The value of such encouragement, Judge Davis may be assured, is appreciated by the press at large. Our main object in alluding to THE TIMES just here is to call attention to the rasping given the class of New-York papers that looked on THE TIMES in its exposition of frauds only with eyes of hatred and jealousy, by our wide-awake New-York correspondent to-day. The room he devotes to the subject is well occupied. We feel that the people of this State owe THE TIMES a debt of gratitude, and for one we esteem it a pleasure to add even our mite toward a recognition of that debt. It is a paper too well known to require special laudation. But Republicans who purpose taking a New-York daily should bear in mind that THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only Republican daily published in New-York.

From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is winning the respect of every genuine friend and advocate of reform by its fearless and determined pursuit of the robbers and thieves who have well nigh made American politics and American citizenship by-words and matters of reproach. It did not stop when the scoundrels were indicted and scotched, but has kept up a vigorous pursuit, demanding the conviction of the knaves. The chief sinner and two of his satellites have, thanks to its unsparing efforts and a reformed judiciary, been brought to justice, and there is a reasonable prospect that the remainder of the gang will receive their deserts. THE TIMES has kept on strengthening the authorities and manufacturing a healthy public sentiment, fearless of the threats of personal damage to its conductors. In no instance in the whole history of the world has the power of the press been so well illustrated as in THE TIMES' war upon the thieves.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

To THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES belongs most undoubtedly the full credit of the exposure of the frauds of the infamous New-York "Ring." And it is owing mainly to the efforts of that journal, and entirely to the work that it set in motion, that Tweed and his associates were brought to justice and punished, and the New-York City Government to a large extent purified. The whole moral atmosphere of that City, which, before THE TIMES took up the cudgels, was thick with corruption, has been made cleaner. It would seem that in a case as clear as this, its contemporaries, if they are so rich in money and influence as they claim, could afford to give it some credit for the good accomplished. But no. Even the great New-York dailies are not exempt from the petty jealousies that obtain here "in the provinces," any more than our papers are from those that agitate the Eatanswille *Gazette* and Potts' *Independent*. That upright Judge, Judge Davis, in giving his charge to the jury in the Tweed case, paid a merited compliment to THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the following sentence:

"The whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. *While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, yet it is equally true that prominent, able, honorable men of all parties united to investigate and develop their true character.*"

This was too much for a rival contemporary, and so it preferred to give a garbled and imperfect report to its readers, rather than to admit a compliment to another journal in its columns, the words italicised above being carefully expunged.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just reason to take pride in the part it has borne in the work of bringing the boss thief of the civilized world to punishment. Solitary and alone it set the ball in motion, and hardly a paper in New-York City went to its assistance until THE TIMES had roused public feeling to a high pitch of indignation. It was a hazardous undertaking for one newspaper to enter the lists against such odds, but, having first fortified itself with facts sufficient to make manifest the truth of all its charges, THE TIMES boldly throttled the rascals and dragged them into the full light of its exposures, where their guilt was seen and read of all men. The first and highest honors will remain with the public journal which boldly periled the lives and fortunes of its proprietors by its single-handed assault upon the strongest band of confederated thieves the world ever saw.

From the Fremont (Neb.) Herald.

The victory over rascality which was brought about mainly through the pluck and persistency of THE NEW-YORK TIMES can scarcely be estimated. It was no small matter to attack the Tammany Ring, and could these men have seen the result which has taken place, the victory would have been doubtful. When a paper like THE TIMES undertakes to make war or exposures upon cliques or rings, it has to do it at their own expense and peril. The proprietors of THE TIMES took, as it were, the value of their paper both financially and morally in both hands and hurled it with all the force they could at the New-York Ring. Had THE TIMES failed of success what would have become of it? There are so many ways of breaking down a paper other than by the use of the means of these rings that it is the more dangerous to attack them. Here in Nebraska the Omaha *Herald* more than other paper has been the guardian of the interests of the people of this State, yet to hear the howlings against him one would sometimes think the veteran of the *Herald* was the veriest rascal in the State. This is one of the ways of rings to bring into disrepute those who dare to make exposures of wrong-doing.

ANOTHER NEVADA PHENOMENON.

A COLUMN OF PHOSPHORESCENT FLAME SIXTY FEET IN HEIGHT—AWE-STRICKEN MINERS.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, of Dec. 7, contains the following: "About 1 o'clock yesterday morning some of the residents in the western part of this city were startled by observing what seemed a column of flame fifty or sixty feet in height shooting up out of a shaft near the old Ophir works. It was at first thought that the old timbers in the mine were on fire, and three or four men ran to the spot to see what could be done toward smothering the flames. On reaching the shaft, however, they found that there was no smell of smoke, and also that the supposed fire was a light unlike anything they had ever before seen, in its weird whiteness and in the strange corruscations of its component particles. In the light shed about, the faces of the men wore a corpse-like pallor. Two or three of those present were miners returning from work with their dinner pails in their hands, and it was observed that the pails (tin) appeared of a brilliant steel-blue color. Their clothing and hair also partook in some degree of the same ghastly and unnatural color. The light came up the full size of the large square shaft, and seen at a distance as it rose up through the falling snow, closely resembled one of the shooting fires seen in the aurora borealis, and it seemed to have something of the same waving and inconstant motion. Although the men felt creeping over them a sort of superstitious awe, they still had sufficient courage to approach the shaft and gaze into it. A strange sight was there seen. The whole interior of the shaft seemed to be at a white heat, and glowed like a furnace. The timbers on the sides were particularly brilliant, and each splinter, excrescence, or bit of fungus seemed darting dazzling rays that streamed steadily out in all directions. A warm, steamy current of air ascended from the sweltering regions below, and there was observed a sickening, musty smell. All those who looked into the shaft afterward felt a severe pain in the temples, and two or three were made sick at the stomach. The strange appearance lasted for nearly half an hour after it was first observed, and before it was all over eight or ten men, mostly miners returning from their work at various mines, (it being about the time of changing shifts,) had collected about the shaft. The light died out from the top downward, and for minutes from the sides of the shaft continued to glow for some minutes after the light was no longer visible above the top of the shaft. The light would seem to have been caused by the belching forth of some kind of highly phosphorated gas from some of the deep underground chambers in the old abandoned works. The rush of gas—for gas of some kind it must have been—was probably caused by an extensive cave-in some place where the old timbers had rotted away. One of the men had the good fortune to witness the strange phenomenon is of the opinion that the mixing or mingling of the gas from the mine with the atmospheric air had something to do with intensifying the light, as he observed in the ascending current of pseudo flame myriads of small particles of some substance, globules of vapor or something of the kind, which appeared to flash and scintillate as they darted upward, and which presented in the general column of light much the same appearance as motes moving about in a sunbeam. The light was observed by a few persons on B street, but was supposed by them to be a stream of light thrown up into the air, and reflected from the falling snow, by some large reflecting lantern."

POLISH CONVICTS IN SIBERIA.

A St. Petersburg letter to the London *Standard*, under date of Nov. 30, contains the following: "The convicts in Siberia are divided into two categories, those condemned to hard labor, and those who are sent as settlers, and, with very few exceptions, the exiled Poles now belong to the latter division, in consequence of the frequent occasions on which their punishment has been mitigated within the last ten years. As settlers, they are free to do as they like, so long as they remain within the limits of the locality to which they are assigned. It is now proposed that those among them whose conduct has been satisfactory should be allowed to go back to their native country, provided they can return at their own expense, and are able to find the means of subsistence at home. There is another condition—namely, that the head of the administration of their native district should not object to their return. The Poles in exile are very different from their countrymen at home. Once in Siberia, those who are not kept at hard labor soon become useful members of society. Political agitators forget their dreams of personal ambition and their plans for making people happy by putting them through a course of constant agitation. They have to work, and they do it. Their labor is well paid, and if they do not live comfortably as honest workmen, it is their own fault. The long journey is always a painful trial to them, and when they reach their place of destination they find labor of any kind a relief. Some of them, it is true, continue their old habits of intrigue for a time, and try to work out the political and social problems which they consider it their mission to solve; but in a very short time they become convinced of the utter inutility of such a course, and settle down into good subjects. Those who have any skill get on very well. As artisans they are preferred, for they always show superior knowledge and taste, and 'Polish work' in Siberia means superior workmanship. Seeing this, those who do not know any trade soon learn one. We have heard of a Pole who could do nothing; but as he must either be content with the miserable pittance allowed by Government of two pence a day, or turn his hand to some useful occupation, he tried boot-making, but that did not succeed; then he turned his attention to sausages, and made them so well that he sold as many as he could manufacture. At Irkutsk the best shops are kept by the Poles. There are undoubtedly many who

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE DEC. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union... 74 | 100 Tol. & Wab..... 50⅝
200 do..... 74⅛ | 200 do..... 50½
200 do..... 74 | 200 do..... 50⅝
200 do..... 73⅝ | 600 do..... 50¼
300 do..... 73⅜ | 300 do..... 50
600 do..... 73⅜ | 200 do..... 49⅞
700 do..... 73½ | 500 do..... 49¾
700 do..... 73⅜ | 100 do..... 49¾
200 do..... 73⅛ | 300 do..... 49¾
1400 do..... 73⅛ | 100 do..... 49¼
200 do..... 73⅛ | 400 do..... 49
25 0 do..... 73 | 200 do..... 48⅞
200 do.....s3. 72⅞ | 500 do..... 49¼
1100 do..... 72⅝ | 100 do..... 49⅜
2000 do..... 73 | 300 do..... 49⅛
600 do..... 72⅞ | 100 do..... 49⅜
700 do..... 72⅞ | 200 do..... 49⅜
200 do.....s3. 73 | 300 do..... 49⅛
600 do..... 72⅞ | 200 do..... 49⅜
100 do.....c. 72⅝ | 1000 do..... 49¼
100 do.....c. 72⅝ | 200 do..... 49⅜
100 do.....c. 72⅝ | 500 do..... 49½
200 Lake Shore..... 76 | 100 St. Paul..... 40
300 do..... 75⅞ | 100 do..... 39⅞
200 do..... 75⅝ | 300 do..... 39¾
300 do..... 75⅝ | 600 do..... 39¾
500 do..... 75⅝ | 200 do..... 39⅝
200 do..... 75⅝ | 100 do..... 39⅝
2000 do.....s3. 75⅝ | 200 do..... 39⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 37 | 100 Panama..... b3. 38¼
700 do.....s3. 37½ | 200 do..... 38⅜
800 do..... 37½ | 200 do..... 39½
400 do..... 37½ | 100 do..... 39⅜
168 do..... 37⅝ | 100 St. Paul Pf..b15. 62½
500 do..... 37⅝ | 100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 35
500 do..... 36½ | 300 Toledo & Wab.... 49¼
500 do.....s3. 36½ | 100 do..... 49⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95½ | 200 do..... 49
100 do.....s60. 94⅞ | 700 do..... 48¾
200 do..... 95 | 600 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 94⅞ | 100 do..... 49
100 do.....s60. 94⅝ | 200 do..... 49⅛
100 do..... 95⅜ | 100 do..... 49
100 North-western... 54⅝ | 100 do..... 49¼
200 do..... 54 | 200 Ohio & Miss..... 29⅝
100 do..... 54¼ | 500 do..... 29½
100 North-western Pf 67¾ | 500 do..... 29⅝
200 Lake Shore..... 76½ | 600 do..... 29½
400 do..... 74⅝ | 500 C., C. & I. C.... 26½
200 do..... 74½ | 300 do..... 26⅝
200 do..... 74⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 26½
700 do..... 74⅜ | 400 do..... 26⅝
900 do..... 74½ | 100 do..... 26⅝
300 do..... 74⅝ | 700 do..... 26⅝
100 do.....b3. 74¾

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The dullness of the Stock Exchange speculation, to which reference was made yesterday and the day before, gave way this morning to positive weakness, and a serious decline of 1@2⅜ ₱ cent. on the New-York and Western Roads, and on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Telegraph Stock, as having had the recent buoyancy, yielded most under a heavy pressure of sales of Cash Stock, said to be for account of one of the *Bull* speculators, not so fortunate in realizing at the height of the market as some of his fellows. Another explanation is that certain heavy Money loans on the Stock falling due about this time could not be readily renewed or extended, unless at very large allowance in margin as to price, and the holders, therefore, preferred to throw 20,000 or 30,000 shares on the market, and take the chance of replacing the Stock at lower figures on the effect of their own break down.

While the decline may have been more conspicuous in Western Telegraph than on the General Share list, we believe it is fair to conclude that the whole market was ripe for a fall this morning, because of the comparative dullness of the last three or four days, and the evident disinclination of the outsiders to relieve the clique *Bulls* of their Stocks. The harmony of action among the latter was also suspected, and the alleged ease in Money, on all sorts of traps, more than distrusted. There was some recovery in prices near the close of business on the Exchange, and it is not improbable that signs of fresh buying, even by some of the sellers to-day, will appear before Saturday night. Money to the Brokers left off at 7 ₱ cent.

Some of the *Bulls* in the Gold Room have also been *ratting*, (in other words, getting out of the speculation,) and the sales fell below 111 ₱ cent. This was the more remarked upon as the much-talked-of Greenback reserves went out yesterday to the amount of $1,300,000, and $20,000,000 of the whole $44,000,000 in reserve are now outstanding. The closing sales of Gold were at 110⅞, and the sales of London Bills, 60 days, fell off to 108¾@108⅞, leading Bankers. The changes in the Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages at the Exchange Board were not important to-day. The former are partially easier on the Coupons, because of the difference in Gold and Exchange.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116½	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	118⅜
American Gold	111⅜	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	95½	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	98	97¼
Pacific Mail	38¼	36⅜
St. Paul Common	39⅞	39⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	29⅝
Western Union	74¼	71⅜
Erie	44¼	44
Union Pacific	30¼	29¾
Lake Shore	75¾	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝	48¾
Harlem	121½	121½
North-west	54⅞	54¼
North-west Preferred	69½	67¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	26⅞	26½
Adams Express	91½	91
U. S. Express	67¼	67
Wells-Fargo Express	71½	71½
American Express	57	56½
Delaware and Lackawanna	101¾	100¾
Central New-Jersey	100½	99½
Panama	96	95
St. Paul Preferred	63¼	62½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	95¼
City 6s, New	110¾	111
Camden and Amboy	118	119½
Pennsylvania Central	91	91¼
Reading	110½	111
Lehigh Valley	58½	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29	29½
Lehigh navigation	39½	39¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	89

The Sub-Treasury Office received to-day $299,000 in Gold for Customs.

The January Coupons of the Houston and Great Northern Road of Texas are advertised to be paid at the City Bank.

The New-Jersey Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.*, payable at Newark, Jan. 2.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Dec. 17 has this cheering paragraph in regard to the Iron and other manufacturing interests in Pennsylvania:

"From all parts of the State come cheering reports in regard to the revival of business. Mills which suspended operations during the earlier days of the financial troubles are resuming work, giving employment to large numbers of men, and putting much money into circulation. The prospects are that by the first of the new year, nearly, if not quite all the great industrial establishments of the Commonwealth will be at work with orders enough on hand to insure continuance."

Mr. L. P. Morton, of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Road, returned this morning from a meeting of the Board of Directors, at which all three of the Government Directors were present, yesterday, in Boston, at the head office of the company. The reports from the business and condition of the Road and the state of the finances of the company were much more satisfactory than the occurrence of panic in September and its continuance through to October and November, gave promise of. The report of the Government Directors, which will be placed on file at Washington, in a few days, is understood to be of the most favorable character.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Company, yesterday, determined upon a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.* out of the profits of the business of the six months ending Dec. 31, payable, as usual, Feb. 1. The rate on the business of the previous six months, ending June 30, and paid Aug. 1, was *Five ₱ Cent.*, and while it is not believed that the panic has seriously affected the net earnings of the current six months, it was deemed prudent by the Directors, under the temporary depression of business generally, to reduce the rate of Dividend one ₱ cent., as above announced. This will probably be satisfactory to the Stockholders abroad, who own nearly the entire Capital.

The following are the reported earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway for the month of November:

1873	$105,429 59
1872	98,592 07
Increase	$6,837 52

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared its usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Metropolitan Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, (the same as in July,) payable Jan. 2.

Our correspondent who writes about the Lake Shore Dividend in February, is respectfully informed that we have nothing new to remark on the subject. As a rule we suppose the Stockholders expect no Dividend this Winter.

The Park Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.*, (the same as in July,) payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of America has declared its accustomed Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was finished to Tacoma on Puget Sound on Tuesday afternoon last. Regular trains are now running from Kalama, at deep water on the Columbia River, northward, a distance of 105 miles. The Treasurer of the company gives notice elsewhere that the company will fund into five-year seven ₱ cent. coupon bonds, convertible into first mortgage bonds at par, and exchangeable for the lands of the company at twenty-five ₱ cent. off, all interest on its bonds up to and including Jan. 1, 1875.

The London *Times* of Dec. 4 alludes to the Cable summary of the President's Message as "muddled." We are requested by the New-York correspondent of Messrs. Reuter, who made up the summary of both the Message and Treasury report, that the fault was not his that parts of the two documents became confounded.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared an *extra* Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, in addition to their regular Half-Yearly Dividend at the same rate, both payable Jan. 2.

The Merchants' Bank has declared its usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $878,152 amount marketed, $978,526.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ CHOICE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST paying bonds of an Eastern railroad for sale, or exchanged at market rates for bonds which have defaulted in their interest. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

☞ LOST, ON BROAD ST., BELOW EXCHANGE place, about 1:30 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1873, certificates for one hundred shares of Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred stock, No. 3,134; and one hundred shares of Chicago and North-western preferred stock, No. 0 6,978. Transfer of said certificates has been stopped, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be given for their return to the undersigned. CLARK, WALCOTT & CO., No. 29 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS. Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION. Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated. EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CAPRON & MERRIAM, BANKERS, *No. 9 Wall st., New-York.* MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market. BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission. ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, D. M. Turner, J. S. Decker. No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York, Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the third (3) class, held at the office of the company Dec. 9, 1873, the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

A. R. WETMORE, SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
FRANCIS PARSON, JOSEPH PARK,
ROBERT L. CASE, THEODORE R. WETMORE,
EDWARD WOOD, JOHN T. WILLETS,
JAMES BRETT, EDWARD C. JONES,
SANFORD R. KNAPP.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 18th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice President, unanimously.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS AND HOLDERS OF Eastern, Western, and Southern STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILWAY BONDS.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY IS CAUSING A CONSTANT INQUIRY FOR QUOTATIONS AND VALUE OF SECURITIES NOT ACTIVELY DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO MEET THIS GROWING DEMAND WE HAVE INCREASED OUR FACILITIES, AND WITH MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, A LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AND CORRESPONDENCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, CAN GIVE THAT PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION SO ESSENTIAL IN THESE TIMES.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ON WHICH PAYMENT OF INTEREST IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED, WHO WISH TO SELL, OR ADD TO THEIR INVESTMENT, WILL DO WELL TO CONSULT WITH US.

IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO PARTIES DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR SECURITIES TO LEAVE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION, QUANTITY, AND PRICE WITH US, SO THAT INVESTORS CALLING DAILY AT OUR OFFICE MAY MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS IN THIS WAY, INSURING A MORE READY SALE.

QUOTATIONS AND INFORMATION IN ALL MATTERS OF BUSINESS FREELY GIVEN.

WE ALSO BUY AND SELL AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, RAILWAY STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c., ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CHOICE 6 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST PAYING BONDS OF AN EASTERN RAILROAD FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES FOR BONDS WHICH HAVE DEFAULTED IN THEIR INTEREST.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, *No. 31 Pine St., New-York,* Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations. execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds. C. D. WOOD. SAML D. DAVIS.

RICHARDS & TILLINGHAST, COMMISSION BROKERS, NO. 10 WALL ST. Consolidation Coal Company, Cumberland Coal and Iron, Union Mining and Cumberland, and Pennsylvania Railroad first and second mortgage bonds, with all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

$160 PER 100 SHARES, $250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold; all contracts negotiated as members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies hearing the same notice or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company requires proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the under signed at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1873.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE KANSAS Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and Leavenworth Branch, are requested to send their addresses to me, giving a description of the bond or bonds held by them, and how many, so that any information issued by the Company may be duly mailed to them.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 42 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, corner 3d av. and 37th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 195 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

FINANCIAL.

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$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 195 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST. 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT. Running from three to five years. First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office. DAVIDSON & BEECHER, NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS THE proposition and statement of the Southern Minnesota and the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad Companies, to be voted upon by bondholders (now first made public); further editorial comment on the Missouri County bond cases; an article on "Some Permanent Phenomena of Paper Money," by Prof. Sumner, of Yale College; a letter from Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University; besides ALL THE FINANCIAL NEWS of the week and its usual able and pointed writing. The next number will contain notes of special interest to dealers in and holders of MUNICIPAL BONDS. Price, 15 cents; $5 per year. Published Saturdays, at No. 16 Dey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor. au8-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAN

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 19, was a sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, 20 by 92.3, No. 707 East 9th street, north side, 333 feet west of Avenue D, for $7,700. The property was purchased by S. S. Sennhafer, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The market generally continues dull and heavy, with but little, if anything, of interest occurring from day to day. The advent of the holiday season will exert a still further depressing influence upon business, but after New-Year's we may expect some increased activity.

C. W. Van Doren, No. 610 Sixth avenue, reports the sale at private contract of the four-story brown-stone front house, 25 by 90, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 13 West Fifty-sixth street, owned by Mr. John Bushing, for $82,000.

The following auctions are noticed for to-day: By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale. Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B; lot 25 by 94.9. Also, similar sale by Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Delancey street, the location not being definitely described in the legal notice.

The auctions for next week will be duly announced as usual on Monday.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 707 East 9th st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of Avenue D, lot 20x92.3.. $7,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

Hudson st., Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, s. e. corner of Leonard st., 10x50, to alley, 3 ft. wide by 64.6 x77.7; Leonard st., No. 6, s. s., 80.7 ft. e. of Hudson st., 20x57x20x63; also, all title to alley-way referred to above and which divides the Hudson st. and Leonard st. property..... $140,000

26th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x75..... 78,000

97th st., n. s., 68.1 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.8x100.5..... 25,000

97th st., s. s., 161.5 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100; 97th st., s. s., 181.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x105.8. 12,250

92d st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 9th av., 20.6x100.5.. 50,000

92d st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x100.11..... 25,000

97th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2.. 6,500

125th st., s. s., 318.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100. 7,250

Lexington av., s. e. corner of 70th st., 62.5x80..... 66,000

Avenue av., w. s., 30.9 ft. s. of 43d st., 25.4x100.11..... 50,000

9th av., s. s., 65.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 30x100.....130,000

Lease Recorded.

Washington st., No. 315, 15½ years, per year....$1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES ON CEDAR ST., BETween Pearl and William sts. Address Post Office Box No. 4,343.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years; buildings 100 feet front by 30 deep; two stories and brick engine-room attached; forty-horse power, twenty-horse engine, nearly new; immediate possession; five miles from this City on railroad, forty-six trains daily; fine healthful location, where property is rapidly advancing in value; very easy terms to desirable parties. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at store No. 439 3d av. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

PLEASED OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE STORE ON THE east side Union square. Being on such a prominent thoroughfare and in such close proximity to large residences, establishments and places of amusement, it is particularly adapted for a first-class restaurant. For rent and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine st.

BROOME ST., CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, 2 front floors and basement, 50x100, in this desirable building; basement 12 feet high, well lighted, and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, by mid 1st of May, a moderate-sized house, completely and handsomely furnished; location must be desirable. Address Post Office Box No. 3,404, with terms and full description.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR, No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of this advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. S. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MARION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY A school a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. R. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

WOODBURN, A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the next session will begin Jan. 2. Rev. C. E. ABBOTT, Dr. G. E. ABBOTT, Principals. HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING from water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 10 Great Jones st., first floor.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

ALL WANTING GOOD TEACHERS FOR any department, address the "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway. Teachers wishing introductions should send for the "Mutual Application Form."

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 26th st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

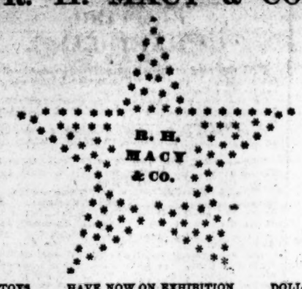
SAXTON & SHAWAN, Freight Agents, No. 113 Southst. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS WEST of Bridgeport and Saugatuck Railroads.—Fare reduced to $1 50. Leave pier 15 foot.

[illegible] ... DECEMBER, 1873. ... [illegible] ... Pier 15 foot.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.



TOYS	HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION	DOLLS
TOYS	THE	DOLLS
TOYS	LARGEST AND FINEST	DOLLS
TOYS	STOCK OF	DOLLS
TOYS	TOYS,	DOLLS
TOYS	DOLLS	DOLLS
TOYS	AND	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS	DOLLS
TOYS	OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION	DOLLS
TOYS	EVER	DOLLS
TOYS	DISPLAYED	DOLLS
TOYS	IN	DOLLS
TOYS	AMERICA.	DOLLS

Open Evenings until Christmas.

TOYS	Everything desirable	DOLLS
TOYS	for	DOLLS
TOYS	HOLIDAY	DOLLS
TOYS	GIFTS	DOLLS
TOYS	CAN BE FOUND	DOLLS
TOYS	AT THE	DOLLS
TOYS	GRAND CENTRAL	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS
TOYS	R. H. MACY & CO.	DOLLS
TOYS	A CASH DISCOUNT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS
TOYS	TEN PER CENT.	DOLLS
TOYS	is made on all purchases amounting to fifty cents and upward in the Toy and Doll Departments. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the market price.	DOLLS
TOYS	To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.	DOLLS
TOYS	This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of our importing direct and in such large quantities, we are enabled to make and sustain low prices against any competition.	DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS SANTA CLAUS Will Hold His Levee, UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.

DOME AT HEAD-QUARTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 313½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS. GOLD, SILVER, RUBBER, PEARL, AND IVORY PENCILS AND PEN-CASES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Gold, Silver, and Ivory-mounted WALKING CANES, The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden lane.

MILLINERY.

GREAT SALE.—$20 GIVEN AWAY FOR $10 ALL next week; Velvet Bonnets, worth $20 selling for $10; Felt Hats, worth $1, for 25c.; Furs, worth $50, for $25; Children's Furs, Muff and Boa, worth $6, for $3; also Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, at BINNS' New Millinery, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts. Cut this out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senoir and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elizabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Brenneman, William Gibson, Louis W. Town, E. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ella K. Crew, James Tanner, John Shea, Lutner S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—LEWIS KLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN STEIN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, with interest upon thirty thousand dollars from June 5, 1873, and interest upon thirty thousand dollars from July 7, 1873, and with interest upon fifteen thousand dollars from the 9th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

n29-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against GEORGE KUHN and JULIA KUHN, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Emanuel Lowenfels, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not per.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, John May, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8th, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28th, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6w8*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 524-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 6th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability wishes to teach some small children, or read and write for an elderly gentleman or lady, for a moderate compensation. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent girl who is a very neat chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glass, and china-ware; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REALly nice and competent girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is fond of children; is a good seamstress, also very neat, willing, and obliging, and has the best of references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a very respectable woman; best of testimonials from last employer; good family cook and excellent baker; willing to do all the washing in a small family. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; will go in City or country; is thoroughly competent and satisfactory in every way; wages moderate; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, washer, and ironer or general servant; has three years' reference; is sober, honest, obliging, willing to lend a hand where she may be needed, and will go to the country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED COOK, or can take laundress' situation; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A WELSH woman, in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 25th st., first floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable and has the very best City references; can do French cooking, bone, lard, meats, game, soups and side dishes of all kinds, pastry, creams, pies; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—Good plain cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; very best City references; will go for moderate wages; honest, sober, neat, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND reliable German girl, as cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly, marketing included; is willing and obliging, and comes well recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a capable woman, with best City references; City or country; wages moderate, to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 11th st., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL GO with or without a kitchen-maid; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 556 7th av., near 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker one or two more engagements by the day or week; is an excellent cutter, fitter, and operator. Call at No. 10 West 54th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; wages no object; City or country; is a good seamstress; used to children; good recommendations for honesty, industry. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work, or as cook in a small private family; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS infant's nurse or growing children, or an invalid lady; will assist as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; THOroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle. Call or address No. 31 West 17th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 108 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist in chamber-work or washing; excellent City reference from last place. Call or address for two days at No. 151 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman and groom; married, and speaks good French; City reference. Address H. F., Brewster's, corner 27th st. and 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife; no incumbrance; a first-class farmer and gardener; understands all kinds of stock; his wife as cook or dairy-maid; good reference from his last employer. Call for H. B. at No. 430 2d av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; wife as laundress or cook; English. Address James Bennett, No. 1 Bleecker st., corner Bowery, third floor.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, Protestant, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address for two days, J. C., waiter, in fruit store, No. 456 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable reference as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS A FIRSTclass waiter in a private family; has ten years' references from last employer. Call at No. 742 6th av., near 42d st., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITER MAN, in City or country; a member of the English church, middle-aged, a short time in this country. Address J. Butler, 440 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts., top floor, front.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS WAITER; City or country; good City references for capability. Call or address English, No. 208 West 37th st.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD men with large acquaintance. Apply by letter. LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $15,000 TO $20,000, in an old and well-known manufacturing establishment. Money to take the place of capital to be retired. Would prefer a partner to take charge of the financial affairs of the house, but one with a good outside trade would be accepted. The best of references given and required. Direct B. J., Brooklyn Post Office, with full name and address.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, doing a business of $300,000 per annum, and having excellent facilities for extending the same, would treat with a proper party possessed of $40,000 cash, with a view to all interest or otherwise. No immediate heavy profits need be expected. Brokers will please not apply. Address Post Office Box 3,856, New-York.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE. Eighty presses, cylinder and job; power and fixtures complete; doing a large business; will be sold cheap. Address Printer, Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 302 West 13d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST—ELEgant rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; five minutes to Broadway by cars or stages; fifteen minutes down town by Elevated Railway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor to let, with or without board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 26 East 23d st.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second-story rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, ample closet room, with or without private table.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

Very handsome rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., ENtire second floor of elegantly-furnished rooms, with board or private table, en suite or separately; also room for single gentleman; small private family; superior reference.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, would let two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board or without. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, corner Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location unexceptionable.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen only; terms reasonable.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ON SECOND floor, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. No. 159 West 15th st. Reference required.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Large sunny room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To families or gentlemen, with board; also table board; at No. 52 West 26th st., near Broadway.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on second floor with board. References exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH WELL furnished large rooms on second floor, front and back; also, room and hall-room on third floor, back.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 337 WEST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLY LOcated rooms, with heat and gas, and first-class board, can now be obtained at No. 337 West 28th st.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SUNNY ROOM, closet and bath-room adjoining; breakfast if desired. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor to rent, with board, to adults; reference required.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE—ROOM and bedroom, separate or together, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants one large and small room below 23d st., on second floor; good table required; board not to exceed $30 per week; references. Address CLARENCE, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. MARY'S, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla.—Climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information, address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM PILE-DRIVERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing three (3) steam pile-drivers will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 2 o'clock noon of Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall,

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE. —At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A PURE SHERRY.—THE WELL-KNOWN HASTings Sherry is highly recommended by physicians as a pure wine-tonic. For sale by Messrs. ROWLEY, Hastings, on Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms subsided, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—*Dr. J. McVeagh.* "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Gen. Alexander.* Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, and by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to enter into engagements with owners of steam-ships for the transportation of freight from Portland to St. John and Halifax; also from Portland or Boston to Liverpool and Glasgow. The Grand Trunk Company will agree to furnish cargo for two large steamers a week, either at Portland or Boston, upon through bills of lading from all places in Canada and the Western States for Liverpool or Glasgow, upon divisions of the through rates to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned. C. J. BRYDGES, MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1873. Managing Director.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Aromatic cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address A. L. DAVIS, Green Point, Kings County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 149.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Next to Broadway, 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Seats for this theatre may always be secured six days in advance. The Box Office for this purpose is open continuously from 9 A. M. till 11 P. M. Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager

PARRICIDE!!!

BELOT'S GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

With its great and unique scenes and tableaus. The odd and amusing scene in the green-room of a Provincial Circus!! The tableaus of The Crime at the Hour of 10!! The gorgeous sensation in the banker's parlors, &c. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mrs. D. Whiting, Mr. George Devere, Mr. Hart Conway, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer, and others.

SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY of PARRICIDE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, Prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock. On this occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera, LES HUGUENOTS, with Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE. Mlle. MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, AIDA. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, NILSSON'S FAREWELL. SATURDAY, 27th, GRAND AIDA MATINEE. The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M. N. B.—Subscribers des

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sergt. Joseph Nicholson was yesterday transferred from the Twentieth to the Fifth Precinct.

The Tax Commissioners have appointed three assessors to value the property of the annexed towns.

The owners of the steamer Ismailia, lost at sea, deny that she left this port in an overloaded condition.

Rev. J. H. Dudley has resigned his charge of the First Baptist Church, East New-York, Long Island, where he has been laboring for about two years.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on Dec. 6, and Queenstown on Dec. 7, reached this port yesterday, with the regular mails to those dates.

The experiment of getting the ice-bound boats of the Erie Canal through to tide-water is likely to prove a complete success, much to the credit of the Canal Commissioner.

A clerk named George Carson, in the silk department at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and Twentieth street, was arrested yesterday by Special Officer Price, on a charge of stealing articles to the value of $400 from the firm.

Prof. Hartz, whose magical illusions attracted large audiences recently at the Cooper Institute, will resume these entertainments at Robinson Hall on Monday evening, at which he will perform his reconstructed Indian box trick.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, Dec. 20, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., Principal of McGill College, Montreal, on "The Dawn of Animal Life."

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at Brevoort Hall, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Nicholas H. Babcock in the chair. Thirty-one new members were enrolled.

Owing to the diminution of orders from the Government, the American Bank Note Company will discharge about 100 of its employes in the printing department. These are workmen taken on or discharged from time to time, as the business warrants.

Among the speakers announced on the occasion of the New-England dinner, to come off on Monday evening, are Henry Ward Beecher, James H. Choate, Judge Davis, Judge Brady, Gen. Sherman, Mr. Speaker Blaine, Senator Sumner, Rev. H. M. Gallagher, of Elizabeth, and James J. Fields, of Boston.

The funeral of the late Lothrop L. Sturges took place yesterday morning from the residence of the deceased, No. 116 East Nineteenth street. Dr. William Adams, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral sermon in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of deceased.

On complaint of José E. Hernandez, agent for Mexico of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, Francisco Socarras Wilson, his sub-agent, was arrested yesterday by order of Arrest Clerk Jarvis, and held to await the issue of a suit brought against him to recover moneys which he is charged with having misapplied.

The Rollwagen will case again came up for hearing yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. J. Bellesheim, a lawyer, was examined, to show that he had drawn the will and called by the order of deceased, and that the latter was of sound mind at the time, and perfectly understood the nature thereof at the time he signed it.

H. Martine, of No. 30 Varick street, and E. R. Robinson, of No. 8 Minetta lane, were arrested yesterday, on a bench-warrant, charged with having, on the 3d of September last, fraudulently obtained and cashed a check for $89, drawn in favor of Henry Bryce by the United States Government for bounty money. Commissioner Shields held the prisoners in $1,000 bail each.

At the annual election for officers of Globe Lodge No. 588, F. and A. M., the following were chosen: William V. King, W. M.; William B. Stuyvesant, S. W.; Emanuel Hester, J. W.; Charles P. Orne, Treasurer; George B. Merrick, Secretary; Samuel S. Patterson, S. D.; Alexander F. Reid, J. D.; Albert B. Boyd, S. M. C.; Simeon Meyer, J. M. C.; Thomas Stanleigh, Eugene Bissell, Benjamin Gardner, Trustees.

The case in which the widow of John H. De Camp seeks to recover $10,000 on a life insurance policy, issued to her husband by the New-Jersey Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for her benefit, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and a jury. The company claim that De Camp died from the effects of alcoholic stimulants, and that, therefore, the policy is void.

On the 18th inst., Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., elected the following officers, who were installed on the same evening by R. W. Henry C. Banks, assisted by R. W. James E. Morrison, of Atlantic Lodge, as Grand Marshal: W. Isaac B. Conover, Master; Robert Nevins and J. S. Piper, Wardens; W. Charles B. Cornell, Treasurer; James Hyde, Secretary; Jacob S. Moore and David W. Blackwell, Deacons; W. John Pullman, R. W. Isaac Watchman, and Major W. Atkinson, Trustees; Richard Horner, Organist; A. J. Robertson and George W. Lamb, Stewards; Henry Smith, Marshal; Cornelius Torry, Tyler.

BROOKLYN.

There were 196 deaths in Brooklyn last week, a decrease of twenty-four from the death-rate of the previous week.

There will be a full choral service next Sunday evening at St. Paul's Church, Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector, at 7:30 o'clock.

Early yesterday morning the clothing store No. 231 Grand street was entered by burglars, and robbed of $100 worth of clothing. No arrests.

A fire in the liquor store of John Mullen, corner of Tillary and Canton streets, yesterday morning, occasioned a loss of $800. Insured for $1,000.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, Mayor Powell in the chair, the monthly statement of the Fund was presented and ordered on file. It amounts to $2,868,373 62.

Dennis Harrington, a laborer, was killed yesterday, by falling from a platform on the Atlantic Dock. The body was taken to his late residence, corner of Sullivan and Van Brunt streets.

The installation of Rev. Lewis Ray Foote as pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church will take place on Sunday evening. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Education directing the necessary repairs to be made immediately on School No. 12, in Manger street, which was injured by fire on Wednesday night.

Supervisor Naughton's committee, charged with investigating into the manner in which the contract for the Female Penitentiary was awarded, met last evening, but no evidence of importance was elicited. It is charged that an unfair advantage was given over other contractors in the bidding to one John Gilfoyle, who secured the contract.

"Jim" Turner, of Tenth avenue, New-York, and one McIlduff, a well-known rough of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, fought in a bar-room, near the city line, yesterday morning. The fight was for a purse of $250. Turner won in thirty minutes. The Police knew that the fight was coming off, but the roughs out-witted them, and escaped without arrest.

The Seventh Ward Young Men's Republican Association have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, George W. Wilson; First Vice President, A. Stewart Bowler; Second Vice President, George H. Douglass; Secretary, D. Francis Farrell; Assistant Secretary, John H. Settle; Treasurer, E. B. Powell; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Dalton.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ferry-boat Westfield, which was stranded during the fog on Wednesday night, will be taken to one of the dry-docks in this City to-day for repairs. Her damages will probably amount to about $1,000.

The large mansion-house at New-Dorp recently purchased through a foreclosure sale by Mr. Samuel R. Brick, of Stapleton, was entered on Monday night by some malicious persons, and almost every movable thing in the building was either stolen or broken. The house at the time was unoccupied. Mr. Brick says that the loss will not fall short of $800.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Several highway robberies of a daring character have been committed in the neighborhood of Fort Chester, and thereby created considerable alarm and anxiety among those who have occasion to travel on the roads leading from that village after dark.

Julius J. Lambert and Simon V. Lambert, brothers, were placed on trial for arson in the first degree; being indicted for setting fire to the store occupied by them, in a building also occupied as dwellings by two other families beside their own, in the village of White Plains, in the month of October, 1872. The case was still on last evening.

William Leslie, one of the Trustees of Morrisania, indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County last week for forgery in the first degree, has been arrested on a bench warrant and held to bail for his appearance for trial. Mr. Leslie was recently charged with defrauding the town Treasury of about $2,000, and on that account was expelled from the Board of Trustees by a vote of that body.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, was held yesterday, and resulted in the choice of George W. Purdy, Esq., of New-Rochelle, for President; J. O. Muller, of Mount Kisco, for Secretary, and Wm. H. Garthwait, of White Plains, for Treasurer. The affairs of the society are represented to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The trial of Peter Terrill for the alleged murder of Gilbert R. Robinson, of Rye Neck, which has been in progress in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains, resulted in his acquittal. The jury before leaving their seats in the court-room stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, but after an absence of about nine hours agreed upon a verdict of not guilty, which was received by the spectators with great applause.

NEW-JERSEY.

A penalty of three per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes of Newark after to-day.

The profits of the late fair for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home at Newark netted $3,462.

Fourteen cases of small-pox are reported in Westfield township, Miron County, and the disease has assumed an epidemic form.

Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the Sherman Avenue Baptist Church, Newark, has resigned his pastorate, in order to accept a call to the First Church, Cambridge, Mass.

Edwin Blake, a conductor on the West End Horse-car Line in Jersey City, was stopped and robbed of a watch and $5 in money on Nelson avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night.

William Brown, a colored boy, who was bitten by a dog in Pentonville, Salem County, three weeks ago, died on Thursday night, after suffering terribly from hydrophobia for five days.

Adam Hare, an old and highly respected citizen of Camden, died on Thursday night from injuries sustained by falling on the sidewalk, the day before. He was seventy years of age.

The Jersey City Board of Finance reports cash balances to the account of the several city funds, of $347,715 80, mostly taxes collected for the coming fiscal year. This money cannot be used to defray expenses already incurred.

The Paterson Relief Committee, having reason to believe that a large number of persons have obtained relief under false pretenses, the President has issued a card demanding that all who have done so make restitution and avoid prosecution.

The Washington Market Relief Committee of Paterson has fed 1,339 families of 5,929 persons up to date, and the Sisters' Hospital Committee 1,397 families of 6,337 persons. The total subscriptions to the general fund amount to $2,641.

James P. Donnelly and James O'Brien were arrested, and committed for trial in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with an attempted burglary, and on suspicion of being two of the gang that robbed the keeper of the Plank Road toll gate on Wednesday night.

The jury in the case of Joseph Atkinson, of the Newark *Journal*, charged with libel in the case of Counsel Francis, yesterday found the defendant guilty, his counsel interposing no defense, as the indictment was not considered good on technical grounds. Ex-Judge William B. Guild, proprietor of the paper, was then placed on trial on the same charge.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

At no previous Christmas season have Union Adams & Co., of No. 637 Broadway, had a finer stock of outfitting goods than are displayed on their counters this year. Though there is profusion and unlimited variety in every department, there is an exhibition of singular good taste in the selection of goods, especially in those more immediately appropriate for the holidays, whether for personal wear or for presents. Union Adams & Co.'s stock tells us that the public taste is moving in the right direction. While richness of material is ever their aim, subdued colors are taking the place of the gorgeous hues so fashioneble a year or two ago; the shades following very much those which artists admire so much in the stained glass of the Middle Ages, and which are notably so effective in the silk-embroidered tapestry of old. This feature is especially noticeable in the stock of scarfs and ties, and also of the jackets and dressing-gowns in which Union Adams & Co. so excel. For jackets velvet is entirely superseded by the quieter and more gentlemanly-looking material—cashemire of a subdued color. The collar and facings, of quilted silk, and the trimmings and buttons to match, of some quiet contrast, giving an exceedingly distingué appearance to the garment. The same applies to the dressing-gowns. Both gowns and jackets can be had in every shade of material and facing, the first ranging from $10 to $50, and the latter from $12 to $50. For a holiday present either one or the other would be especially suitable, particularly for young bachelor friends. In scarfs, made up, Union Adams & Co. have their customary usual liberal supply for holiday purchasers. Out of an infinite number of patterns, the Joinville, the John Bright, the Highland—different tartan plaids, and the Gladstone, are very effective. They are to be had in silk or satin, generally black or of some dark color and relieved by small figures, or in some styles by stripes or spots. In ties there are the classic and the Cunarder. All of these are from Union Adams & Co.'s own patterns and designs. In addition they have a varied and extensive assortment of imported scarfs and ties. One tie in particular—the Windsor tie—is remarkable for style and good taste. This tie is made up in every variety of color, but of that subdued shade alluded to above. The material has a small self-colored pattern on it of very neat character; among others, sprigs of ivy, holly, misletoe, &c., very suitable for Christmas. Altogether the stock of scarfs and ties is unsurpassable, and gives every choice for the most exacting. The mufflers for riding and traveling, in silk, wool, cashmere, and other materials present an equally favorable opportunity for selection, as also does the stock of wristlets, which comprises worsted, silk, and fur, including otter, seal-skin, imitation seal-skin, &c. For further protection against cold there are an endless variety of Cardigan jackets for ladies and children, as well as gentlemen, either with or without sleeves. For hosiery and warm underclothing Union Adams & Co. have long been justly celebrated. Cases upon cases of real Scotch woolen goods have been specially imported, both in scarlet and white and what is known as Shetland. Ample provision is also made for those who prefer domestic goods. In socks the varieties of make and color are surprising. Nor does this variety apply only to woolen or merino but also to silk socks, which Mr. Adams may be said to have made fashionable. People can suit their taste, either in plain black, dark or light blue, lavender, scarlet, cherry, and crimson. There is also a fine display of ladies' and misses' hosiery, in the same materials and colors, with some elaboration in the patterns and much in the stockings. In the shirt department there are long tiers of boxes, all filled with embroidered shirt bosoms. Some of the more elaborate ones are marvels of patience and fine needle-work. Those in Mr. Adams' stock are imported from France and Italy, having been made by the nuns in the convents of those countries. Here again is a tasteful Christmas gift. The prices range from $1 50 up to $20. Speaking of shirts, the firm have a wonderful collection of studs, wrist-buttons, &c., in pearl, gold, ivory, oxidized silver, and many other materials; and several cases of elegant tie-rings and fasteners, in the scarf show-cases, are very appropriate. The less expensive studs and buttons are principally made by prisoners in the jails of France. Of the stock of suspenders it is hardly necessary to say more than that they are one of Union Adams & Co.'s far-famed specialties. And their gloves! Every one in New-York knows Mr. Adams' reputation for gloves. Every kind and make of glove of the best description is to be had in that metropolitan repository. In castor gloves there is a full stock of mouse-colored for ladies, with one, two, and three buttons; for gentlemen, in white and mouse, with one or two buttons. In kid and dog-skin one can ask for just what make and shade is preferred, and it is at once handed down. And then, for driving and riding, there are buckskin, reindeer, bear, seal, and even kangaroo skin. While purchasing driving gloves it would be well to inspect the choice stock of carriage rugs and wrappers, which range from $10 to $20 apiece.

QUARREL BETWEEN AN ACTOR AND A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

An altercation took place recently in the barroom of the Union Square Hotel, between Mr. Seilhamer, the dramatic critic of a morning paper, and Mr. Thorne, one of the actors attached to the Union Square Theatre. The affair grew out of an article recently published in the paper in question reflecting in very ungentlemanly terms on the acting of Mr. Thorne in the play, "Led Astray," and the authorship of which was attributed to Seilhamer. The irate actor on Wednesday evening last encountered Seilhamer at the place already mentioned, and asked him had he written the obnoxious article. The latter declining to satisfy his curiosity on the point, Mr. Thorne said:

"Seilhamer, I am going to pull your nose." Seilhamer then made a motion to strike Mr. Thorne, whereupon the latter forestalled him with a blow, and the critic, pushing his way through the glass storm-doors of the Broadway entrance of the hotel, according to the statements of the actor's friends, incontinently fled. It was further stated by eye-witnesses that Mr. Seilhamer returned about nightfall on the same day in company with two burly men, apparently foreigners, who it was supposed were either members of the *Herald's* intellectual staff or professional fighters. Fortunately, it was thought, for the peace of the hotel, there was no meeting between the professionals. Mr. Thorne, however, was not to rest undisturbed on his temporary vantage ground, as the sequel shows. The critic was apparently determined to get the better of him in some way, and the plan adopted was to endeavor to find a remedy in law. He appeared before the Grand Jury in session, and making an affidavit that he had been criminally assaulted by Mr. Thorne, and specifying the precise time and the circumstances of the meeting, the jury found an indictment against the actor for assault and battery. Yesterday Mr. Thorne appeared before the District Attorney, and gave $500 bail for his subsequent appearance, Mr. Edward Kearney becoming his bondsman. The issue of the matter is looked forward to with great interest by the friends of both parties. It is averred by the friends of Mr. Thorne and the Union Square Theatre that Mr. Seilhamer has an especial pique to gratify in his criticisms of the performers and performances at that theatre.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market fairly active and firm; sales of fair shipping Steers at $4 25@$4 70; good to choice, $4 80@$5 50; Stockers, $2 25@$3 25; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market moderately active; prices unchanged; packers paying $4 50@$4 70 for common to good Shippers; shipments, 7,000.

[Advertisement.]

Do the Right Thing and it will give you success and happiness. A phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway, day or evening, will tell you what it is. Good books for presents.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Furs for the wife or daughter, and a hat for the husband or son, are useful holiday gifts, and they can be advantageously procured at either of the KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Call early and anticipate the holidays.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAUSED HIS FAILURE?—He has adopted the wrong pursuit. Phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway tells each what he can do best. Open day and evening till after holidays. Useful books for presents.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—A. Rutten, Mrs. J. Bergman, Miss J. Childers, Mrs. Dr. R. W. Flint, Mrs. M. S. Whitney, Edward B. Drew, J. C. Robinson, Chas. Blass, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coster, Mrs. M. Thwaites, Miss Alice Thwaites, Mrs. S. Burger, Mrs. Southick and child, Lieut. C. C. Leutze and wife, Chas. J. Wuller, W. Auliffe, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ashwell, D. S. Wilson, Miss Prindle, Mrs. Kate Power, Miss Mary O'Leary, J. Wardrobe, Geo. S. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Rigall, G. McKay, W. E. B. Hall, W. H. Long, Jas. Hunter, S. H. Wilson, J. W. Lester, J. B. Richey, S. A. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood, John Cartledge, Miss N. B. Wheeler, Miss A. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lightbown, Miss J. Lightbown, Miss M. Darrell, Mrs. Eugene Hanvet and boy, Rev. Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Jno. Anderson, Miss L. B. Magie, Miss M. A. Nicholas, C. Alderton, A. E. Simons, Mrs. Christie and three children, Edward Dyas, Miss Ada Dyas, T. W. Kennard, John Caldwell, B. J. Eyre, G. Holtmann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Durrett, Miss Durrett, A. T. Hurst, Mr. Blodgett and man-servant, M. S. Beach, C. H. Pray, J. H. Wray, Mrs. E. M. Perkins, Miss N. M. Perkins, A. A. Plant, J. H. Haviland.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Gen. T. C. Devin, Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Miss H. P. Richardson, Wm. P. Winslow, John P. Walker and lady, George G. Smith, Prof. Joseph Daniels, John Greives and lady, Miss C. H. Greives, Miss Freeman, James Cunningham, Geo. A. Hunter, Mrs. Douglas, two Misses Douglas, Geo. B. Bonner, R. P. Strathern, Wm. J. Knox, Mrs. H. T. Martin and two children, Henry W. Beggs, Miss Lizzie Beggs, W. Wilson, William Robertson, Hugo Ullman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets....5:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:19 | Gov. Island..9:08 | Hell Gate..10:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Delta, (Br.,) Stephens, Cardiff, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; Granada, Seabury, San Francisco, via Panama, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Trennan, Port-au-Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Regulator, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Authracite, Green, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Bark L. B. Bigelow, (Br.,) O'Nell, Liverpool, Eng., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Annie Gardner, Hatch, Bahia, Brazil, Miller & Houghton; Mary C. Mariner, Low, Cienfuegos, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Maranham, B. J. Wenberg; Light of the East, Harper, Aux Cayes, Jed Frye & Co.; Annie F. McKeen, McKeen, Jacksonville, Fla., master; Yankee Doodle, Malstroy, Georgetown, S. C., Slaght & Petty.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec. 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 233 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 12, at noon, lat 52 12, lon. 39 40, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 42 20, lon. 52 12, passed bark Kings County, hence Dec. 9, for Antwerp.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Juell, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Larkspur, (of Sunderland,) Storey, Bristol 36 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Maud, (of Fleetwood, Eng.,) McIsaacs, Sagua, via Delaware Brakewater 15 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Nellie Higgins, St. Croix, via Turk's Island, 14 ds., with salt, rum, hides, and 7 passengers to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig B. Ingiaac, Austin, Progresso, 23 ds., with hemp to Moller & Thaulow—vessel to Lane, Murray, & Co.

Schr. Christie Campbell, Mitchell, Welshpool, N. B., 15 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Schmilmsky. Lots & Co.

Schr. A. C. Watson, McKay, Providence.

Schr. Stephen Watts, Watts, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. B. K. Vaughan, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Crocker, Brown, Providence, for Jacksonville.

Schr. H. Shaw, Shaw, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. H. Lenot, McKay, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Alfred Reeve, Joyce, Granmanan, with fish to order.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hazeleton, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. A. Bailey, Coombs, Portsmouth.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, Wickford.

Schr. Fartagut, Brown, Boston, for South Carolina.

Schr. F. Steelman, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Humming Bird, Williams, St. John, N. B., with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Conners, French, Frankfort, with stone to order.

Schr. Bengal, Conroy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. S. C. Tryon, Higgins, New-London, for Baltimore.

Schr. Majestic, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Chase, Wood's Hole.

Schr. N. J. Miller, Pinkam, Booth Bay.

Schr. M. E. Thurlow, Turry, Blnehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Crafts, Coneda, Rockland, with lime for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Casco, Walker, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. L. S. Watson, Sargent, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. K. Ball, Moon, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Bartie Peirce, Hawes, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Expeditte, Rackett, Orient.

Schr. L. C. Hickman, Blake, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Grecian Bend, (Br.,) Godfrey, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen, Duncan, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengor, Providence.

Anchored at Hart Island—Bark Harry Douglas, (Br.,) Gregory, Truro, N. S.; brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to order.

SAILED—Steam-ship Claribel, for Hayti, Curacoa, &c.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; very hazy.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN ST., and No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF

CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS

TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED AT A

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

Jewelry Department.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY, INCLUDING CHARMS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, STONE CAMEOS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FINE CORAL SETS, &c.

Bronze and Clock Department.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY, PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS AND REGULATORS.

Fancy Goods Department.

RUSSIA AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, WORK-BOX, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Ariel, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Osceola, from Surinam; schr. Barend, from Rio Grande.

Also arr. schr. Panther, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; ship Transit, from Key West; bark Entineo Laurito, (?) from Bremen; brig Hebe, from Bremen; schr. Century, from Rio de Janeiro.

Sld., steamer Charleston, for New-York; ship Frank N. Thayer, for Liverpool; bark Troy, for Liverpool; brig Brisk, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Arr. at 8:20 A. M., steamship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-York.

NORFOLK Va., Dec. 19.—The steam-ship Isaac Bell arr. here at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. At the Horse Shoe spoke the ship Gray Eagle, 26 da. from Rio, bound to Baltimore. The Gray Eagle reports the bark Jenkins sld. from and to same port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—Arr. ships Oasis, from Yarmouth; Emily Flinn, from Liverpool; Oscar, from Cape de Verdes; barks Dogmar and Tanotho, from Antwerp; Crimea, from Liverpool; brig Rana, from Gloucester; schrs. Frank Lucas, from Kingston, and Carrie Alice, from Boston. Cld. schr. L. D. Fisk, for Bull River; bark John Black, for Deboy, Ga.

Sld. ships Herbert Beich, for Bremen; John H. Kimball, for Liverpool; schrs. Gertie E. Morrow and Wisner, for Bull River. The fleet of vessels is the largest that was ever before in the port of Savannah.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 19.—Arr., schrs. Alexander Harding, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Henry A. Burnham; Baltimore, for Portland.

Passed by, schrs. Frank G. Dow, Gage, (?) and Hector Higgins, from Baltimore, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Circassian, Cort Adler, Agenora, Queenstown, Guidfaxe, Kragerol, Elis, Eschrich.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Jane Lamb, Bolivia, Windward, Genevieve, Strickland, Prince Napoleon, Annie Mark, C. E. Jayne, Juno, Macaulay, John E. Chase, Hauts County, Hannah Morris, Lohengrin, Syringa, Zio Georgio, Antonio, Casabout.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 19.—The steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York Dec. 9, for Hamburg, has arr. here.

Open Evenings

During this Month.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

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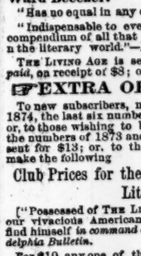

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